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# WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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## WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

### THE COMING PROGRESSES OF MCKINLEY THROUGH HIS REALM.

Senator M. Laurin's Sphinx-like Definition of His Attitude—The South and Its Future—Covering Up Commissary Frauds.

(Special.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.—The preparations of President McKinley for his royal progress through his realm and definition of the political attitude of Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina have been the only ripples that have broken the unusual smoothness of the sea of high politics this week. Aside from these things, Washington as a news centre has been extremely dull. Even Aguinaldo's long awaited proclamation failed to have the ring about it that was expected. After reading it, one wonders why that industrious young man found it needful to devote so much of his time to a dictionary.

It might be a little bit startling to the average American if, after reading the accounts of the be-gilt, luxurious train that is to convey the President on his journey, he would stop for a moment to reflect what it all means. But the average American never does stop to reflect. If he did, he would at once and forever cease to be an average American and awaken to a consciousness that his ceaseless labors in the treadmill of political parties grinds no grain for his own use—awaken to a class-consciousness that would urge him on to a profitable, aggressive citizenship.

However, this is not to the point. The magnificence of train—one is almost tempted to say "royal train," is only a step in the natural sequence of events. Presidents have travelled before—and in luxury too. But no president has gone forth in such a splendor of ginger-bread finery and with such a blare of party trumpets as will William McKinley. In the name of Republican simplicity, what next? And yet, it is all most natural. As I watched that seemingly endless array of bayonets that swept before the presidential reviewing stand in the rain and sleet of the fourth of March, I thought then that it needed no prophet to foresee what, unchecked and unwithheld, the out-reaching grasp for power would lead to. Yet both the alarmist, on the one hand, and the ultra-conservative on the other, are equally wrong in their opinion. A literal imperialism is as impossible in the United States as a literal aristocracy. But no one for a moment doubts that there is an American aristocracy—an aristocracy of dollars as firm seated as any class of its kind has been since the world began. And so, on exactly the same lines, is an American imperialism—a Republican imperialism or a Democratic imperialism, as you will—absolutely possible.

More than that, it is already here. Imperialism in thought, in power; enthroned by the trust and crowned by the dollar.

Senator Mr. Laurin's own definition of his political standing is as delightfully vague as the Senator's attitude has been for some time past. It means something—and it means nothing. True, it has aroused Senator Tillman to anger, which is something. But it does not convey any knowledge as to whether Senator McLaurin is a Democrat or a Republican. Not that it matters much anyway. If he is a Republican, it is a change; but, as Molier's "Quack Doctor" says, "Is it for the better?"

Current opinion in Washington is not kindly toward Mr. McLaurin for his Charlotte speech. He is accused, both directly and indirectly, of making a bold play for a fat Federal office. Many such offices have recently gone to "reformed Democrats" in South Carolina.

Nevertheless, Mr. McLaurin struck a true note when he spoke of a new South. The South of to-day is no longer an agricultural country. Its aims, its interests, its pursuits, have been revolutionized in the last few years. And with this, the old political solidity, the unchanging adhesion to Bourbonism must pass as well. New problems must be dealt with in the future, and the past, with its ideals of a slave-holding aristocracy, must be forgotten.

And now, with an industrial future to be faced, must come the vexed conditions that the North has long struggled with—the rule of the Trusts; the question of class. The present writer is a Southerner, to whom the traditions of his people appeal with forceful strength. But no one is more willing to admit that the "prosperity" of the South depends almost wholly on a rejection of all that has so long been the distinctive trait of its political character.

The War Department is more than busy in these days in an endeavor to hide the extent of the commissary frauds in the Philippines. Both ends of the line are equally engaged in this pressing occupation. The censored press cables from Manila and the official statements given out in this city exhibit a startling similarity of wording. Lack of originality is next to a mortal sin.

Two versions of the Porto Rican story have been told at the White House. Governor Allen laughs at the idea of anything but "prosperity" reigning in his little island. The cry for work, he

says, is raised by agitators—to quote his exact words, "Socialists who never work." So, Governor? This is news.

Mr. Allen shows us the bright side of the shield. The other may not be so beautiful.

In these quiet days, many of the political gentlemen of Washington, whose tendencies are imperialistic, would do well to improve their leisure by a little study. For this purpose, nothing could be better than the recent British budget. It merely shows what dangers lie in the path of the world—conquest. It is meat for thought and food for reflection.

The wages of war is—debt.

L. F. M.

### 'VOLKSZEITUNG' IN STRAITS

#### Its Speedy Death Openly Admitted by Its Own Supporters.

When a little over two years ago, the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" began to drag its anchor, and it was then warned that such a conduct would bring it into open hostility with the Socialist Labor Party, Mr. Alexander Jonas encouraged the conspirators by meeting the warning with the words: "We are told that our conduct will bring on an open rupture with the S. L. P. What if it does? If such a rupture should occur, the 'Volkszeitung' will suffer a little, if at all." This prophecy, uttered by a petty man, seeking to satisfy his own lacerated vanity, and that misled the dupes who placed confidence in him must have frequently been recurring to them since, with sorrow and mortification. It must have recurred to them with increasing force as the "Volkszeitung" was beaten with heavy loss in its insane attempts to rob the Party, and now will be speedily found liable in many thousands of dollars damages as the result of the last legal thrashing that it got. But strongest must be the Jonastic "encouragement" have recurred to the dupes last Friday at the meeting of the Workingmen's Insurance Company, a German organization mainly composed of "Volkszeitung" dupes.

The meeting was held at the so-called New York Labor Lyceum and was well attended. A committee of the "Volkszeitung" appeared before the meeting. It stated the financial straits of the paper, with bills to pay and no funds, and it asked that the Insurance Company pay a whole year in advance for the advertisement that it had in the paper. The debate that followed was a funeral dirge.

One member asked: "What guarantee have we that the 'Volkszeitung' will not die before the year is out that our advance payment would cover?" This started the ball. The first one to answer said: "The 'Volkszeitung' Corporation consists of good comrades; should the paper die before the year covered by our payment, they will refund us out of their own pockets." This statement was received with laughter and jeers. Friedl, of the Cabinet workers openly charged the "Volkszeitung" with mismanagement and rotteness. "The 'Volkszeitung' can't live," said he; the money would be thrown away. When it dies, room will be made for a better. Koenig, one of the "Volkszeitung" directors on the Board that started the disastrous proceedings against the S. L. P., admitted "to his great sorrow" that the paper was on the verge of collapse. He declared: "When the 'Volkszeitung' dies there will be no daily Socialist paper in the country." A member: "What about the DAILY PEOPLE?" Thereupon Koenig photographed the inevitable Timbooctooer of which he is a shining light. Turning to the voice he had just heard he said: "Excuse me; yes, the DAILY PEOPLE is a great Socialist paper; it is so great that it is trying to reform the European movement." The Timbooctooer imagines that America is a suburb of Germany.

The request of the "Volkszeitung" was granted. Thereupon another pearl from Timbooctooer, Reinhard Meyer who moved that the amount of the advertisement be doubled. The motion was snowed under, from all parts of the house voices were heard: "It is enough money thrown away as it is; the paper can't live." This sentiment came out strong when someone proposed that the first payment of a year in advance be made in October. "There may be no 'Volkszeitung' by that time!" exclaimed others.

The meeting adjourned after transacting other business, and the subject of the conversation afterwards was the impending "catastrophe" of the death of the inevitable "Volkszeitung."

### Nitrates From the Air.

LONDON, April 23.—An attempt to interview Prof. William Crookes in relation to the cable despatch from New York setting forth that one of the latest developments of electrothermics is the synthesis of oxides of nitrogen from atmospheric air elicited practically nothing further than was contained in Prof. Crookes's recent address before the British Association regarding the rapid diminution of the world's supply of nitrates. He modestly admitted the possibility of extracting nitrates from the air. "My investigations have been placed before the British Association. They go further now." When asked in what direction they went he replied: "In respect of the cost of production they are now much cheaper."

DO NOT FORGET THE GRAND MAY DAY CELEBRATION AT COOPER UNION ON WEDNESDAY, MAY FIRST. COME AND BRING YOUR FRIENDS. THE BEST SPEAKERS IN THE PARTY WILL BE PRESENT AND THE OCCASION WILL BE A MEMORABLE ONE. ADMISSION FREE.

## THE S. L. P. OF FRANCE.

### ITS DECLARATION REFUSING TO JOIN THE LYONS "UNITY" CONGRESS.

Cardinal Principles, Essential to All Bona Fide Socialist Organization or to the Solidification of Socialist Unity, Stated With Clearness and Precision.

PARIS, April 8.—Below is the declaration of the National Council of the Parti Ouvrier Français (Socialist Labor Party of France) upon the subject of a "Unity Congress," that is to meet at Lyons, and that has been called under the auspices of the confusionists and corruptionists—the Millerandists, Jauresites, Anarchists and "intellectuals" generally:

"The Parti Ouvrier will not be represented at the Lyons Congress.

"This decision has been arrived at unanimously by the federations, agglomerations and groups of the Party, consulted directly. And the decision is arrived at, not against but in the interest of Socialist unity.

"If, indeed, anything has been demonstrated by experiment and twice over—at the Japy-gymnasium and the Wagram Hall—it is that unity can never spring like a fairy tale out of a Congress, the composition of which could not be controlled, and remains uncontrollable.

"It is known that our plan has expressly stated the conditions under which can and must be effected that unity, that calls for the organization of the proletariat in a class party.

"What essential conditions are, neither the Parti Ouvrier Français, nor the Parti Socialiste Revolutionnaire, nor the Communist Alliance, nor the Federation of Doubs, of Haute-Saône and of Haut-Rhin have invented. All that they have done has been to recall those conditions to the memory of those who may have forgotten them.

"Being a class party, a party of class struggle, a Socialist Party is compulsorily a Party of Opposition, combating, for the same reason that it combats bourgeois society, all bourgeois government, none of which either is or can be otherwise than the expression and the instrument of bourgeois society, and to which—at the peril of treason—not only all direct collaboration, but all sort of aid must be refused.

"Being a party of revolution; pursuing by means of the political and economic expropriation of the capitalist class, the advent of a new form of society, collectivist or communist, being this, a Socialist Party must, on the other hand, leave outside of its own ranks the Trade Union and co-operative organizations, leaving them to their own necessary role of trade unionification, and of daily measures of defence and of immediate amelioration, seeing that these organizations necessarily move within the sphere of a legality with which we need not occupy ourselves except to destroy it.

"Finally, it is indispensable—in order to cut short all intrigues, and to banish all sources of mistrust within the camp of unified Socialism—that, not groups, unequal if not fictitious, but the active members, i.e., those in good standing, shall be taken for the basis of all representation to the departmental Congresses as well as to the national Congress and to the Executive Committee of the Party.

"With all those—whenever they may come—who abide by this triple organic requirement, not only is unity feasible, but, as far as we are concerned, it is an accomplished fact, inasmuch as, through the extraordinary conference of last September at Vautier Hall, that is to say, by the vote of delegates from organizations previously in accord, that unity can be forthwith definitively consecrated or registered by means of an amicable arrangement upon differences in matter of detail or application.

"For our part, we repeat it, we are ready, and thoroughly resolved, come what may, to carry to the end the ask to which the P. O. F. has given itself wholly over for more than twenty years, to wit, to raise against a bourgeoisie, divided against itself but united against the proletariat, an indivisible proletariat, solidly planted upon the revolutionary field of its own class.

### "THE NATIONAL COUNCIL."

#### Decrease in Cuban Trade.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—A decrease of \$226,081 in the customs receipts of Cuba for the months of January and February, 1901, as compared with the same period of 1900, is shown in a statement issued by the division of insular affairs, War Department today.

This falling off in receipts at the custom houses of the island is but another indication of the remarkable let down in the trade of Cuba, as set forth in a recent statement of the department, which showed that Cuba's trade with the outside world had decreased over \$1,500,000 in imports and over \$2,000,000 in exports for the first three quarters of 1900 with the same period of 1899.

The trade with the United States during these periods showed a decrease of about \$4,000,000 in imports and \$8,000,000 in exports.

"If you receive this paper without having subscribed, DO NOT reject; someone else has paid for it. Read it carefully, hand it to your neighbor when through. Date of expiration on every wrapper; read it yourself."

## TIMBOOCTOOISM.

### An Instructive Sample of an Interesting Phenomenon.

We give below a faithful translation, headlines and all, of the article with which, in its issue of Wednesday, the 10th instant, the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" broke the news to its dupes of how the card-board structure of its attempt to defraud the Socialist Labor Party of its English organ fell together over the ears of its schemers. The purpose of reproducing this article is no trivial one. It will not merely serve as a justification for the name of "Timbooctoo" applied to a certain set of people here, so as to indicate their denseness, it will especially acquaint attentive observers with a mental phenomenon found nowhere else.

Here is the article:

### "IN THE MATTER OF THE 'PEOPLE'."

"THE JUDGE DISMISSES THE SUIT AGAINST 'THE PEOPLE' OF THE DE LEONITES." "The Socialist Co-op. Publishing Company, after the split on July 10, 1899, started a suit against Kuhn & Co. to prevent the De Leonites from publishing a paper with the name of 'The People.' In the suit the following court decision has now been rendered: [Here follows a rather clumsy but, in the main, correct translation of the decision with which our readers are acquainted.]

"This decision, as may be seen, is rendered without regard to the circumstance that, in point of fact, we considered OUR side the real S. L. P., and 'The People' was continued in its interest, in consequence whereof—leaving aside everything else—all the reasons given in the decision would speak in our favor. Besides, it seems to us an unjustified proceeding to simply brush aside a contract, upon which rests completely the whole relation of the party to the Association, and which very plainly determines the question of property, simply with the remark that this contract was obscure. The judgment further shows that the right of the other side to use the name 'The People' is founded, among other things, upon the absolutely incorrect statements of its Editor, according to which 'The People' was owned and controlled by the S. L. P., while, as a matter of fact, it was the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association that exercised these functions. These notices by the then Editor of OUR 'People' which, entirely unprovoked, did indeed appear several times in its Letter-Box column, are alone a proof of an intention to bring on the crash that finally did come, and to secure to himself a favorable position, for when that day arrived; and those Letter-Box notices testify at the same time to the extraordinary loyalty of the party members, who, in order to avoid all bickering, restrained themselves from protesting against such incorrect assertions.

"That policy of abnegation now bears its punishment.

"The judgement will, with great probability, be reversed,—in the event of an appeal."

Leaving aside a number of minor points that simply reveal the incapacity of these people to think coherently, as for instance the claim that the Association exercised the function of controlling THE PEOPLE, despite the express language of the contract providing for the manner of electing the paper's Editor, and of electing the paper's Editor, and placing his election in the hands of the S. L. P. as a last resort,—leaving all that aside, the leading feature of the article is the conception it betrays of what the "Volkszeitung" folks consider a political party.

Wherever civilization has reached the franchise stage, a political party is not a thing of air; this is especially so in America to-day where the official ballot prevails as a social institution. Mr. Justice O'Gorman, accordingly, having to establish, as a leading point in the case before him, what body was the Socialist Labor Party, followed a course dictated by common sense, human experience, sound reasoning, and methods of civilization. His search did not take him long. Having found out that, he decided that that body was the owner of THE PEOPLE. This reasoning the "Volkszeitung" condemns; and how? Does it claim that the Socialist Labor Party was not the owner? Oh, no. It tacitly admits that, but it claims that ITS set is the Socialist Labor Party. And upon what line of reasoning? Here is the rub: Because "we (the 'Volkszeitung' set) considered our side."

In other words, the "Volkszeitung" gentlemen are of the opinion that a few marauders can set themselves up as a political party under the name of one in existence, officially recognized and ruled by set laws, and that by the simple fact of these marauders so doing, THEY are the party, and the rest of society, including the party which is to be defrauded, should submit to what the marauders "consider" themselves to be. This is a complete betrayal of the condition of the think-tank of the Kangaroo, or "Volkszeitung" incubator and incubatee. It demonstrates what we have all along contended, that these specimens are wholly and essentially alien to our country, and not alien only to its language and institutions, but alien also to elemental principles of civilization that the human race has reached; in other words, that they are intellectually (to say nothing here of their moral and other sides) social misfits, spewed out by their own country.

Of course one laughs at the "Volkszeitung" conception of what jurisprudence and correct juristic decisions should be. But after having yielded to the sense of amusement, it is well in all soberness to place the affair on the files of history. The future historian

## WAILING IN NEW HAVEN.

### KANGAROO SOCIAL DEMOCRATS FIND NO COMFORT IN RECENT ELECTION.

Backed by This, That and the Other Thing, Their Vote Goes Down—In Answer to Their "Was Ist Los?" the Up-lifted Arm and Hammer Gives Reply.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 18.—The election is over and the Kangaroo Social Democrats are putting in their time trying to find out what hit them. In this city there has been a Socialist (sic) movement since the early seventies and as usual, it has been controlled all along by the "original Socialists."

When in 1899 the party rid itself of the incubus that had been dragging it down, one of the strongholds of the Kangaroos was New Haven. Here they had the Sick-Benefit Society, Arbeiter Mannerchor, a speak easy and several other adjuncts. In the cigarmakers' union they were particularly strong. The sick society has a membership of over 300; the Kangaroo section has over 100; the Mannerchor over 100; the cigarmakers' union over 300. A total of 800. With this "great" body of "sympathizers," the Kangs were going to show the intolerant, narrow and bigoted De Leonites how to accomplish the revolution. With all those "sympathizers" money was "easy," and there was no lack of it. Again the trades unions were not to be attacked, they were to be supported.

The election of 1900 was held and this aggregation of "collective and individual" strength, after spending barrels of money and having the benefit of all the leading lights of Kangaroosdom's speeches, got together 425 votes for Debs. The S. L. P. had 224 votes.

This year the city election was on. Great things were expected by the Kangs. Job, the "only" Job Harriman was here and the opera house was packed to hear him. Likewise did James Allman "Ph. D." allow the light of his countenance to say nothing of his nose, to shine in the dark spots of this city. Money was spent as before and again were the Kangs, still supported by the immortal 800, to sweep the hated "De Leonites" out of existence.

April 16th came and went, so did the Kangs. Their vote for Mayor was 354, a loss of 71 votes over last year. The S. L. P. candidate came out with 203 votes, a loss of 20 votes. In every stronghold of the Kangaroos they met with a reverse and all is woe.

With over 1000 members in their organization and over 700 "sympathizers," they could muster only 354 votes. "Was ist los?" they are saying, together with sundry other things and no one can ease their woe. Opera houses have been hired, the dulcet tones of Doctor of Philosophy Allman have been heard, the receipts of the owereries went up while he was here, yet with it all, the vote of the Kangs goes down.

Three hundred and fifty four less than one half of 800, so that for each member they got less than a half of a vote. The S. L. P. section has 25 members in good standing, with no adjuncts at all, only themselves to rely upon; their DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE boycotted by the Trades Council they get—205 votes, or over eight votes to each man. Yet the expatriated Kautskyites and home grown freaks and fakirs claim they are the only thing on earth when it comes to getting votes.

The shock is a hard one and but ill they bear it. They are doing their best to drown their feelings in the juice of the hop, but over the foam of every stein, in every glass of schnapps, in the smoke of every blue label cigar, on every pinocchio deck and surmounting every pool table appears the magic words "unfit."

In their waking hours and in their dreams they are haunted by a suspicion that they are not the salt of the earth, and, to add to their terrors, their suspicions are accompanied by the vision of an uplifted Arm and Hammer, which is ever coming nearer and threatening destruction, while to their strained ears comes the refrain:

"O Kangaroo, O Kangaroo, We didn't do a thing to you."

of the Socialist Movement will thereby eventually be aided in understanding the titanic work of the S. L. P. He will understand that the S. L. P. had to address itself, not only to the sufficiently arduous task of teaching Socialism in the land, but first of all to overcome a mountain-high popular prejudice, peculiar in America only, to all that called themselves Socialists. And he will be aided in understanding the peculiar reason for that prejudice here, to wit, the circumstance that such a set of intellectual and moral misfits as the present "Volkszeitung" gentry were the ones from whose lips the word "Socialism" first fell upon the ear of our workmen; that such a set of dunder-heads presumed to handle so vital a question, and impudently set themselves as the sole and exclusive people capable of understanding Socialism.

The English speaking workmen laughed, of course, at the ridiculous spectacle. But they were not amused simply. A sense of contempt came over them. They identified Socialism with the jacknapes who paraded under the name; and they turned their back upon Socialism. Hardly a day passes but the "Volkszeitung" columns furnish material of the nature of the one submitted here. They can not all be translated. Let the one given above suffice.

All hail, July 10, 1900!

## HILLIS GIVES REASONS

### For Not Speaking From Same Platform as Rev. George D. Herron.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis has issued a statement giving the reasons why he refuses to speak from the same platform as his brother preacher, Rev. Geo. D. Herron. The statement, in part is as follows:

"My objection to appearing with Mr. Herron was not based upon the vagaries of his intellect or upon the fact that his thinking seems to be crude, superficial and false in its premises, but upon his deeds, that represent his will and character.

"Consider the conceded facts in the case. This man marries a young woman and is the father of four children, almost babes; forms a friendship with a young unmarried woman, from whom he accepts money to buy his clothes, hats and shoes and travelling expenses; against his wife's protest, goes abroad with this woman friend and her mother for a year; returns to tell his wife that he has ceased to love her, but loves another, and persistently urges his wife to get a divorce.

"When the wife is asked by the Judge if there is any obstacle to their living together, she replies:

"No; except in my husband's mind." "This man's spoken word and bosom friend in New Haven justifies the father's desertion of the four children by saying, the lady friend gave the wife \$100,000 to give the husband up to the other woman."

"Mrs. Herron's friends assert that the amount paid was \$60,000. Now some money was paid or else it was not."

"Suppose no money was paid. Why had he not denied the statement to save the honor of the mother of the children? 'If any sum of money was paid his wife by this woman friend, then this man sold his body, and whether for Judas' thirty pieces of silver or \$60,000 makes no difference."

"The first supposition leaves him a coward in not defending his babes' mother; the second leaves him a monster and his friends may take their choice."

"If there is a community in this land that represents New England Congregationalism, scholarship, plain living and high, Christian thinking, it is the old town of Grafton, Ia., founded by the heroic Iowa band of fourteen, graduates of Yale College. With one accord, the professors, editors, lawyers and business men and women assert that Mrs. Herron is a retiring woman, self-sacrificing, devoted to her babes during her husband's long and repeated absences—a woman who represents all the home virtues of wife and mother."

"Driven to desperation if she accepted money, she accepted it for her helpless children, and not for herself."

"One day this man announces to the mother of the children that he has ceased to love her and that he loves another woman and that money enough at 5 per cent. will be provided for her to rear these children for him, and she reluctantly asks for the divorce for desertion, which he does not contest."

"The whole affair is monstrous! Why should I go to the Get Together Club to hear Mr. Herron's view upon any subject? I cannot hear what Mr. Herron says because of the sobs of his deserted babies thundering in my ears."

"If I am asked to go to the Get Together Club to speak for Mr. Herron's four little children I will be delighted to accept the invitation, but it must be upon the basis of an old-fashioned Puritan belief in the integrity of the home and the supremacy of righteousness."

### Sheared and Shearer as Partners.

A proposition is said to be under consideration by United States Steel interests to buy \$5,000,000 of the common stock and place it among the employees of the concern on "easy terms of payment. In this way it is hoped to make closer relations between the company and its men."

Steps are being taken, it is said, to list in a formal way, the company's stocks in London, Paris and Berlin. London is already trading heavily in the stock.

### British Recruiting.

LONDON, April 23.—The annual return of recruiting for 1900 shows a total enlistment of 90,361, against 42,700 in 1899. The recruiting for the infantry is regarded as unsatisfactory. In spite of the impetus of the war and the reduction in the standard of height, the number of enlisted infantrymen is below that of 1890, the recruits generally having preferred the showier branches of the service.

### Anti-Imperialist' Imperial Speculation.

SIoux FALLS, S. D., April 23.—Ex-Senator Pettigrew has cleared up over \$1,000,000 in thirty days in speculating in stocks. Mr. Pettigrew confided the fact to some close friends. He is believed to have operated on advice by James J. Hill.

DO NOT FORGET THE GRAND MAY DAY CELEBRATION AT COOPER UNION ON WEDNESDAY, MAY FIRST. COME AND BRING YOUR FRIENDS. THE BEST SPEAKERS IN THE PARTY WILL BE PRESENT AND THE OCCASION WILL BE A MEMORABLE ONE. ADMISSION FREE.

## DEPEW'S WARNING.

### HE TELLS HIS CLASS OF THE STORM THAT IS COMING.

Advises Them to Prostitute the Talented to Their Service—Commends the Example of Those Who Throw "Protection" Around Their Accumulations.

The following is an extract from the speech of Chauncey M. Depew, delivered before the Montauk Club of Brooklyn on Saturday night.

"Marvellous as has been the development of corporate combinations and capitalizations, it is not nearly as wonderful as the advance in public opinion in the twelve months. The possibility of the formation, in any State or under any conditions, of a company dealing with one of the great necessities of a commercial and industrial people, with \$500,000,000 of capital, would have placed a Populist in the Presidential chair and a Populist majority in both Houses of Congress in 1896. The animal most frequently seen upon the pages of a large portion of the press of the United States during the canvass of 1900 and brought out upon the platform at every meeting of one party was the octopus.

"It frightened millions of voters as to the dangers to themselves, with its tentacles spreading over and enveloping the country, but the octopus of the imagination of the Populist writer and speaker of October, 1900, was a lamb compared with a lion beside the real octopus of March, 1901. A billion dollar corporation formed in October might have reversed the November verdicts.

"In the highly organized conditions of modern society competition has grown to be the destruction of all but one of the contestants. The pioneer in this movement of the ruin of rivals was the late A. T. Stewart, whose pathway was strewn with the wrecks of business houses demolished, first singly and then in blocks, as he became stronger in capital and power. The business and industrial world began recently to recognize, as the railway world had discovered years ago, that there is a point in competition which is destructive to society. It works by closing the factories and stores, the ruin of towns and individuals, and causing widespread distress among the worthy people whose means of living had been suddenly taken away. The new method, or, rather, the new experiment, is community of interests. So far it has received the approval of labor because of better wages and more regular employment. So far it has not raised prices to consumer or proved destructive to producer. Its danger is the misuse of power. The same danger existed when merciless competition left only the survivor in the field, and it had the added terror of destruction as great as would follow an availing army and a battle.

"Fifty years ago there was not a man in the world worth fifty millions of dollars; there was only one man in the United States worth five millions; there were not five worth a million. A hundred thousand dollars was counted a fortune on which to retire, and five hundred thousand was thought to be the mark of a supremely rich man. To-day, in Pittsburgh, which is one of our minor cities, are seventy men worth over a million dollars apiece. When Commodore Vanderbilt died in 1870 his fortune of a hundred millions had passed the mark ever before reached, while now there are in our country several who are worth between two and four hundred millions, and a large number who have reached the hundred million limit.

"A large number of these fortunate citizens of wealth are throwing protection around the accumulation of themselves and their class by liberality of gifts and contributions for education and benevolence unknown in any other age or country. But there is a section of the very rich who are doing more to promote socialism and anarchy by their actions than all other agencies combined. They aim to hedge themselves about with a social exclusiveness unknown in Europe. London has been long the social centre of the world. Genius, which has won distinction in arts, in arms, in literature, in public life, in education, in invention, upon the lyric or dramatic stage or in journalism, finds a cordial welcome and appreciative recognition in the homes, both city and country, of the proudest of the aristocracy and the descendants of the oldest and most distinguished titles among the nobility. Their parks and picture galleries are free and open to the people, and it is this acknowledgement and welcome of the leadership of those who have won success in every department of human interest and the brotherhood of man which have kept the nineteenth century car of progress from running over and leveling the ancestral orders of Europe. But our millionaire exclusives bar the doors and refuse to let in upon a social equality these representatives of intelligent achievement.

"They seek to make all except the possessors of exaggerated incomes socially second class. The result is seen in the resentment which well informed people are discovering to exist and to be growing among those who educate, who form and who guide public opinion and whose teachings ultimately crystallize into laws against the holding or devising of great wealth."



## A LONG DRAWN GAME.

FAKIRS SWIFT PLAYS AGAINST THE  
S. T. & L. A. FOR MONTHS.

His Sheep-Like Union and the Ridiculous Figure It Cut—High Hopes for the Dawning of the Eight Hour Day—Placating the Boss.

Our organization was the result of an unsuccessful attempt of a fakir trying to organize a local of the International Association of Machinists here. This fakir—John Swift by name—felt a slack in his business, and thought he saw a chance to make an honest(?) dollar by organizing a union. He published a call for all machinists to meet at the Boston Block one Sunday. A few showed up, but they manifested little interest, and nothing was done, so the meeting was postponed for a week.

In the meantime, the Socialist Labor Party comrades of our craft kept their eyes on the lieutenants and were preparing to take a hand in the game. The time for the second meeting arrived, and with it John Swift and his staff, which was composed, in part, of St. Paul crooks, that John had brought over to carry the meeting. John called the meeting to order, and we succeeded in electing a chairman and secretary of socialist Labor Party comrades. After some discussion, it was decided to organize and then began the fun. The fakirs began by telling us the advantage (to them) of affiliating ourselves with the various fakir bodies, but we did not bite their bait. Instead of that, we jumped into the whole gang.

We were shivering with cold when the meeting opened, but when we got through with these "friends of labor," they no longer suffered from their foreheads with the sheen of South African diamonds. The fees which John so longed for did not come, as we carried the meeting in favor of affiliating with the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

The St. Paul delegation, who had hitherto been pleading for harmony and appealing to us not to cause discord by starting a new style union when an I. A. M. was in existence within the close proximity of nine miles, now showed their true colors by bringing forth an I. A. M. charter and asking for signatures to start a rival union within the very room, and in the midst of our organization.

Their appeals were in vain, for the "No politics" element there felt no interest in, or were openly opposed to the unions just then, but a year later we find them manifesting very much interest, as you will see later.

John did not give up, however. He felt that with his experience as a fakir, and his acquaintance with the field, he could by setting about it right, succeed. So he set to work formulating plans and laying his lines for action. For one long year did he labor patiently and persistently with the co-operation of others of his ilk.

Going back to the S. T. & L. A., with its eleven charter members, all S. L. P. comrades, we continued to increase until we had a delegate in that ignorant and corrupt body, known as the Trades Council. This Trades Council had an organizing committee that were trying to organize the lumber workers here at this time. Among the lumber workers were some Socialists who invited a comrade to come and address them. The comrade did so, and when the crooks found this out they charged the S. T. & L. A. with interfering with and interrupting the committee's work. They raised a howl, and proceeded to try and oust our delegate in the Trades Council.

Meanwhile there was a labor bazaar here, and IT WAS USED ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE ADVERTISEMENT OF SCAB MADEGOODS. The N. S. Shoe Co., a strictly scab concern's goods, occupied the most prominent place. Of course, we know how this came about—honest dollars in the pocket of John Swift & Co.

Our delegate to the Council (an S. L. P. comrade, Theo. Zollner by name), exposed the whole rotten proceeding; and that with the previous charge against us was more than that gang could stand, so he was expelled from the Trades Council. Now that that obstacle had been removed, there was great glee in the camp. The fakirs were jubilant, and were spurred on to greater activity.

We were denounced as union wreckers, a political club, a gang of Atheists, and several other things. By working on the religious prejudices of the shepherd's sheep, and upon the political prejudices of others, they won a following, and you may well imagine what a following that was.

A lot that had no interest in organization the year before were opposed to it, because, as some of them had expressed themselves, it being against their religion.

While they would not unite to fight the bosses, or even harmonize with them and help the lieutenants a year before, they were now very much interested in organizing to fight a union of their craft.

They got together secretly (no call appeared in the papers this time), and took in would-be machinists, "helpers," anti-unionists, etc. They grew in numbers, and waxed powerful and strong (?) while the dues went rolling into the fakir's treasury. On the contrary, our union had only a few more than the charter members, who could be counted on, and the membership fell off until we had only a small handful of staunch men. The whole thing affected us as a blast from a Dutchman's bellows affects a foaming mug of beer, the froth went flying, but the body remained, and we hope to remain until the idiotic assortment of monkeys has passed into history.

We issued them a challenge, demanding that they show in public debate their reasons for organizing a rival union of

our craft, or stand convicted of treachery and cowardice. Still, they stand convicted, for our challenge was not accepted.

Though few in numbers, we are a very much known quantity, especially to the pure and simple element. They found us much in evidence at the T. C. J. strikes, said concerns being a member of the Iron & Metal Workers' Association. This shop is blessed in great numbers with the cattle kind, so much so that they saw fit to appoint a committee, consisting of three shining marks, to wait on the president of said firm, for the purpose of requesting him to have the agreement of requesting him to have the agreement of the I. & M. W. Association and the I. A. M. enforced. They got it. They got the 9½ hours day with 9½ hours pay, and their overtime cut from 1½ time to 1¼ time, till 10 o'clock p. m., which is about the only overtime, with the exception of an occasional break-down job, which does not average 10 minutes a day to each man a year.

We of the S. T. & L. A. would not stand to have our overtime cut in two, or being bound by agreement that we were not party to, and we made that fact known in on uncertain terms. By our firm stand we forced them to go back to the old schedule for overtime, the 9½ hour day remaining.

When they received this slap in the face, there was weeping and wailing in the jungles called union, where the innocent apes of monkeydom are mustered, managed, and mulcted by the masters. Some of the innocents acknowledged their own inability to act intelligently, or to see through the games of the fakirs. They lamented the fact that we were not with them, and of them, intimating that we had such ability, and that all that was lacking to make their union a grand success, was our presence.

But they were informed that their craft was as rotten as their crew, that we considered our time better spent battering the rotten thing to pieces from without, than trying any patchwork from within, on a decaying log thing, that was sure to go to the bottom, or stifle the crew if they remained long enough.

In the S. T. & L. A. we are aboard of a sound modern ship that is untarnished, and to which decay and rottenness are unknown, fit and capable of plowing through the high seas of capitalism, and of carrying dismay to the capitalist heart.

We are willing to leave the fakirs stranded in their own polluted puddles. The men were invited to come with us, or take their medicine where they were. They try to deceive themselves into believing that next May a change of heart or something will come over the employer, or that honesty is going to become epidemic among their leaders.

Something, somehow, somewhat inexplicable by themselves, is going to happen. Ten hours pay and a 9 hour day are awaiting them, so they think. The wreck of those hopes, and the effect it had on the poor dupes, may form the basis of a future chapter.

## MINNEAPOLIS MACHINISTS.

## WINNIPIK STRIKE OFF.

Strikers Accept Compromise Offered by the Company.

NORWALK, Conn., April 20.—The weavers' strike in the Norwalk woolen mills Winnipik was declared off last Thursday. The settlement was in the nature of a compromise.

After a battle of four weeks the management offered better terms than they had previously named.

The weavers do not claim to have won a great victory, they are not getting what they should for the kind of work done in this mill; but they have taught the management a lesson and they go back to work prepared to assert their manhood against any future imposition.

The list as readjusted, with increase, will be about one and a half mills per pick and ten per cent added, while on bad work, a minimum of a dollar and a half a day will be paid.

Mr. West tried in vain all the tricks he could think of to break the strike. He had his bosses in the mill circulate all kinds of stories among the strikers. Among others he told them that I was sent here by the Socialist Labor Party to cause the strike and spread discontent among them for the sole purpose of furthering the interest of the party. The weavers knew this to be a lie. They knew I was out of work and happened to land here at the outset of the trouble while looking for employment. The bosses sent letters to the men, telling them that they had inside information that there was going to be a break in the ranks of the strikers and advising them to get in before it was too late, as work could not be found for all. All of these tricks failed and being pushed by the board of directors because no dividends were forthcoming they were forced to compromise.

Mr. West promised the committee that there would be no discrimination made against anyone because of the part he took in the strike, but your correspondent got it in the neck, because he taught the strikers the proper tactics to pursue.

In a little over two weeks we raised over \$400 in the two small cities of Norwalk and South Norwalk.

The pure and simple did their best to organize the strikers but the men had had previous experience in that line.

A local alliance of the weavers may be organized here in the future. Anyway the men have learned something of the labor question that they did not know before and if they remain in their present mind, they will henceforth cast their ballots for the Socialist Labor Party.

The women too, deserve praise for the manner in which they stood by the men.

L. LEE,

4 Cross street.

## Arm and Hammer Emblem Buttons.

A Socialist is known by the button he wears. The arm and hammer buttons are a brilliant red, with the arm and hammer of the Socialist Labor Party in black and white. Beneath the arm and hammer appear the initials S. L. P. 25 cents a dozen.

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## ON PUGET SOUND.

CLOSER AND CLOSER SHAVING OF  
THE WAGE WORKERS.

Terrible Conditions Under Which the Lumbermen Live—Dogs Not So Badly Housed and Fed—Schemes of Railroad "Kings" to Bunco Men Into Going West.

Those who had the good fortune to read Comrade Keirard's article in the DAILY PEOPLE of March 17, entitled "Office Building Help," certainly got some information regarding the state of affairs in the great city of New York. If there are those who disbelieve the story, they have but to investigate the universal condition of the working class as compared with that useless, blood-sucking, parasitical class that lives by the sweat of the toilers, not only in the great office buildings in New York City, or any other city, for that matter, but in the mines, mills, and workshop.

Working class conditions are practically the same all over the capitalist world. And why? Because the mode of capitalist production, i. e., the way commodities are produced, is international. The same may be said of the intent and purpose of the manufacturer. He produces, or rather he has wage-slaves to produce commodities for sale at a profit, hence there occurs the day-light robbery of the workers as soon as the commodity is turned out. If there is any difference at all in the field of labor, it certainly is from bad to worse.

Our "Golden West" has her labor troubles, just the same as any other part of these United States. Capitalist chicanery, on every hand, is apparent to a class conscious workman, and if it gets much plainer, an ordinary numbskull will be capable of comprehending it. It is true the various methods employed by our parasites, go far to stupefy the minds of those who would see, but these methods do not go all the way, however, for I frequently meet a revolutionist who understands the principle of Socialism and the tactics of the Socialist Labor Party. Class consciousness is on the increase, and it is the growing aggression of capitalism that causes it.

Speaking of the labor question here on Puget Sound, one might sum it up in these words: The class struggle is fierce, fiercer, fiercest. Nor is it any wonder when thousands of workers, both male and female, throughout the East are allured to this coast by the capitalist fleecers that are at the heads of railway corporations, etc., such as Jim Hill, whose Great Northern terminates at Seattle. Thousands of poor people to the Pacific Slope only to suffer, probably worse than they did ere leaving the Atlantic and Middle States. I clip the following from an ordinary edition of the "Seattle Post-Intelligencer" of the 3d, inst., to show how this capitalist scheme works in that direction and will, later on, show how it works in another direction. Here it is:

"The first contingent of the Eastern homeseekers who left St. Paul last Tuesday over the Great Northern and Northern Pacific will arrive in Seattle this evening, providing the recent snowstorms of the Middle States have not retarded the train. These left St. Paul in several sections, carrying in all over both lines an aggregate of 650 people bound for points in Montana, Oregon and Washington. "Advice received from St. Paul yesterday at the local offices of the two lines were to the effect that the Northern Pacific train left there in two sections with 700 homeseekers in twenty-three cars; while the Great Northern train left the same place in three sections, having over 600 people bound for this Coast. Those passing through St. Paul yesterday were from Chicago, St. Louis and contiguous points."

It is no uncommon incident to find one of these victims walking the streets in search of work immediately after landing here. And upon being interrogated a little our "tenderfoot" friend tells the story as to how and why it all came about. "Why," said one the other day, "I'm from Wisconsin, and I just had enough money to get out here. I understood before leaving home that a man, willing to work, could get all the work he could do at from two to four dollars a day and his board."

I asked the new-comer who told him such stuff, and he continued to talk freely, saying: "In the East, where I came from, railroad companies are advertising for men to work on their roads, in the lumber woods, saw mills, mines, etc., etc.—only go to Puget Sound, and you're all right. Plenty of work at big wages." As the young man spoke thus, indignation lighted his countenance. Although not fully aware of capitalist machination, he instinctively felt that he had been robbed and sent out on a "wild goose chase." Such is the fate of thousands coming to this part of the country at the invitation of "railway kings" and other kings of the capitalist class. This, of course, is one way of robbing the workers, but the most effective way follows their arrival here. Listen!

Instead of white men and women competing for the few odd jobs in Puget Sound cities, the Eastern "hobo" finds "little brown men" from Japan doing the work. Japanese are doing all kinds of drudgery here in the northwest; from office work to domestic or household duties, including, no doubt, the scrubbing of the wives of some of the elite "gentlemen," as do the Chinese in Southern California. And the pure and simple unionist will come along with a remonstrance recommending the removal of "all undesirable citizens" that American labor might be "free." Why don't they strike at the root of the evil? Can they not see the futility of dealing with the effect? Remove the cause—the capitalist system—and things will take on a different shape. Let the workers as a class, take over the reins of government in an intelligent manner; throw off the chains of wage slavery and produce necessities and luxuries of life for use

and not for profit. But, somehow these poor and deluded simplers are determined to act foolish all their lives and the "undesirable citizens" will continue to eke out a miserable substance in the American, high-toned wageslave. These are facts pinned together with common sense.

The logging camps hereabout are beyond description when it comes to working class degradation. Still thousands of wage-slaves are compelled to exist in that kind of torment. The wages paid range from a dollar and seventy-five to two dollars and a quarter per day and as the lumber companies want the work done for nothing they charge from four dollars and a half to five dollars and a quarter per week for the rottenest victuals that are possible, in many cases to set on the table. And there is the commissary. When you want a pair of Chinese-made overalls or a blanket (already lousy) or a pair of brogans, or anything else, the company will sell it to you at an exorbitant price. This is "peensness."

Here, a robust slave is required to withstand the inclemency of the weather, during the wet season, not saying a word about the food these men have to put up with; and as for sleeping facilities—well, there is none, unless you want to call a small "shack" full of cracks and poles, or a bunkhouse, with bunks arranged one above the other, that will hold from fifty to eighty men, "sleeping facilities." Indeed, it is a pleasant sensation to visit one of these stables some night during the winter months after the slaves have done about eleven hours work, and are preparing to retire. The stench is often worse, by far, than an average horse or cow stable. Old, half rotten coats, greasy overalls, and socks that would almost stand alone are hung up around the stove while the fire burns briskly, and the rain comes trickling through the roof. Many of these poor unfortunates, driven there by capitalism, have not a change of clothing to their name. Hark! methinks I hear them cursing the days they were born, for logging camps in the lumber woods of Washington and British Columbia are veritable hells. Many are the wage slaves that "put in" the entire rainy season (which lasts from six to seven months) and come out in the spring dirtier than when they started, oftentimes in debt, and perhaps broken down in health. Working-men can be seen tramping from one camp to another in quest of work and better accommodations but seldom find what they are looking for—except it be work. There is more work than accommodations. These are also facts despite the railway advertising in the East.

In addition to the larger concerns the trickster, will stoop to the very lowest notch in order to rob the working class. Contractors, all over the sound country, are generally known to beat all records for hiring men at a definite wage, and then paying them off with from five to twenty-five per cent less. Also hiring men to work, say ten hours per day, and get ten hours and a half out of them. These culprits "stand in" with another gang of thieves styled "employment agents," and between the two they keep the fellows in overalls busy going, and coming. Jobs are short mainly because the contractor gets half the proceeds taken in at the employment office where "his men" paid a dollar or five dollars for a chance to work for him. These, too, are facts, and cannot be gained, notwithstanding all the advertising to the contrary done by the Seattle Chamber of Commerce throughout the Eastern States in conjunction with the railway corporations whose lines come West. No wonder there are so many "hobos." It is about time for Carnegie or someone of that ilk to make another church donation. These tramps must be kept in ignorance somehow. Such are the conditions that confront the new-comer on Puget Sound in the great (!) Northwest, and the half has not been told. It would be needless voluminous writing to do the Puget Sound story of labor—the class struggle—justice. These conditions are brought about, not because there are too many people in this part of the country, but because the working class is in the power of the labor skinning class.

Tollers, of both sexes, and all nationalities, colors and creeds, lend me your ears for a moment longer!

The working class is a wage-slave class. It is the only function of the capitalist class to rob those who produce wealth in order that the parasites may loiter in luxury. At present the working class exists by working for the capitalist class, and is robbed of about four-fifths of all the wealth it produces; yet despite all these facts, the working class is, by far, the strongest in every way. The workers outnumber the robber class to the tune of fifty per cent, but their stupidity are as powerless as the beasts of burden. Wake up! If you are a worker, you should point your warfare ever you think you are robbed, don't stop investigation until the mystery is cleared up. Study the bread and butter idea of life. And politics? Certainly! In the realm of politics the capitalist class conquers the wage-working class. Right here is where the whining middle class (small traders) throws dust in the eyes of the workers by coming to us with a story of taxation, anti this or anti that. Regular calamity howlers. However, they always prove themselves to be anti-labor, if nothing else. What does it matter to a fellow who is propertyless, and according to all accounts, millions are penniless. Is such a theme as this too abuse for the low down bourgeoisie? If there is anything that equals the contemptibility of a small peanut capitalist—it is several of them. Let them die of their own accord! When a bell-wether of capitalism, in any capacity, comes to you in the shape of a "statesman," "philanthropist," "labor fakir," "pedagogue" or "reverend" just mark it down something like this: He is repelling his own interests, and his interests are not the interests of the working class. I want none of him in mine.

The class conscious proletariat has seen enough of these "benevolent" fellows. Come! Awaken to the new era! Learn to work for the revolution by reading Socialist literature, studying how the working class is robbed and thinking for yourself. To do this effectively it

## COLORADO CANAL STEAL.

CONVICTS TAKE THE PLACE OF WORKINGMEN IN ITS CONSTRUCTION.

The "Little Farmer" and the Corporation Make a Good Thing Out of It Irrigation That Pays the Capitalist Class—Text of the Bill.

MONTROSE, Col., April 19.—The "poor oppressed little farmers" of Montrose and Delta counties are in high The canal in itself is the result of a piece of most vicious class legislation, and even in its construction the viciousness of that class legislation comes out in a hundred ways.

The following section, taken from the bill, will show the truth of this:

Sec. 4.—The said canal, tunnel, reservoirs and feeders shall during the construction be the property of the State of Colorado, and all revenues therefrom shall be turned into the State treasury to be used for the purposes hereinafter set forth.

Sec. 5. When said canal shall have been surveyed, or a portion thereof, so that work can be commenced thereon, it shall be the duty of the said board of control to commence the construction of said canal under and by virtue of the provisions of this act. Said board shall have full power and authority to direct the work on said canal, to purchase machinery to further the construction and all supplies, tools and do all other things necessary and essential to expedite the work of construction. They shall have the further authority to call upon the board of penitentiary commissioners for the use of as many able-bodied convicts, confined in the State penitentiary or State reformatory, as can be worked on said canal to advantage; and it shall be the duty of the said penitentiary commissioners to promptly select from the able-bodied convicts the number required, none of whom shall be under life sentence, and transport said convicts to a general headquarters which said board of control shall establish for the safekeeping of said convicts; and said convicts, under proper guard shall be used in the rock and tunnel work on said canal.

Sec. 7. The said board of control shall have power to contract with the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad company for rates and terms of transportation of convicts from and to the said penitentiary and reformatory, and proper guards to and from said general headquarters, and for rates on goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, tools, and other things necessary and essential to properly prosecute the work of construction, receive bids, let contracts, and secure supplies.

Sec. 10. Upon the recommendation of a suitable person by the board of control, the warden of the penitentiary shall appoint such person a deputy warden, and he shall have the same power and authority as said warden now possesses, and shall be placed in charge of the safekeeping of said convicts employed in the construction of said canal. He shall receive a salary of one hundred (\$100) dollars per month and board and expenses.

Sec. 11. The said board of control shall receive five (\$5) dollars each per day and necessary traveling expenses when transacting the business pertaining to said canal.

Sec. 14. For the purpose of aiding the construction of said canal, reservoirs or feeders, the board of control is hereby authorized to receive subscriptions and advancements of either money, labor, tools, supplies or things necessary or useful, from persons owning land along the line of said canal or any of its laterals, or persons desiring the construction of the same, and issue receipts to such person or persons, which receipts shall be receivable in payment of water rights as hereinafter provided, or may be converted into certificates of indebtedness upon the order of the said board of control.

Sec. 17.—When said canal, or any of its reservoirs, laterals or feeders, shall have been constructed under this act, the said board of control may contract for the carriage and delivery of water rights by the sale of perpetual water rights to such individuals or corporations as shall desire to purchase the same upon such terms and under such rules and regulations as may be adopted by said board and approved by the governor of the State.

Section 4 gives to the State all the work of construction, and it apparently also gives to the State all the revenues which will come from the canal, but in Section 14 it is apparent that perpetual rights are to be given to farmers and to corporations. This is obviously unjust. A corporation can, with little trouble, acquire rights in the canal which will prevent all other persons from using it. Corporations and farmers can direct the canal from its rightful use. They simply saddle upon the State the expense

## The First of May.

May Day celebrations will be held in many places in the United States by the Socialist Labor Party. How did it come to be the day we celebrate? This question answered, as well as many others, in "The First of May: The International Labor Day."

This is a pamphlet just imported from England, and contains a good deal of information that will help the Socialist. Here is a brief summary of its contents:

Antiquity of May Day—May Day in the Olden Times—The May Pole—The Economic Condition of the People in the Middle Ages—May Day Killed by Capitalism—Industrial Slavery of the Nineteenth Century—Revival of May Day Progress of the First of May Celebrations—The Class Solidarity of the Workers—Workers of the World, Unite!

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## A Select List of

## Socialist Books

For the Workingman and the Student.

The following books are recommended by the Literary Agency of the Socialist Labor Party to those desiring to know what Modern Socialism is.

The evolution of society from Slavery through Feudalism to Capitalism is a necessary part of the science of Socialism, and the growth of the Trade Union and the Labor Movement generally are closely connected with it. A number of standard books on History, Political Economy, and the development of various social institutions are therefore included in this list.

Aveling, Edward:  
The Student's Marx: An Introduction to Karl Marx's Capital. Cloth .....\$1.00  
Charles Darwin and Karl Marx: A Comparison .....10  
Aveling, Mrs. Eleanor Marx:  
The Working Class Movement in England: A Sketch of Conditions from 1545 to 1895 ..... 10

## WORKERS APRIL-FOOLED.

## The "Equalization of Wages" Scheme

## Introduced in Lonsdale, R. I.

LONSDALE, R. I., April 20.—On April 1 the weavers of this village began to experience what the Lonsdale Company (Goddard, Gammell & Co.), calls an "equalization" of wages.

In one of the mills here, of which there are three, the Northrop loom has been operated for something over a year, and weavers running ten and twelve of them were able to earn from fifty cents to two and three dollars per week more than weavers in the other mills who operated from four to six looms. This "philanthropic" move on the part of the company, who hearing the grumbling of those running the old looms and having so many applications for work on the Draper, or Northrop looms, they decided to satisfy the one by "raising" the others to their level. A "raise" of twelve and one half per cent went into effect on April 1st, which was the effect of "erasing" all hard feelings between operators of different mills and the bringing about of a true knowledge of the strength and weakness of the "twin brothers," Capital and Labor.

Over a year ago I reported a strike in this particular mill. It was during the "prosperity boom" when the New England manufacturers out of a feeling of generous love for their "brother" Labor, decided to give him an "equal share" of this prosperity. At that time weavers were running eight and ten looms and were paid \$7.75 and \$9.25 per week. They were asked by the company to run two extra looms for which they would receive an "advance" of 25 and 35 cents per week respectively. The weavers went on a strike because of this truly "generous advance." The strike lasted three or four months. The workers were hopelessly beaten, chiefly through the lack of the "moral and financial" support which was promised by the "National Federation of Textile Operatives of America," when it endorsed the strike, but which support the strikers never received.

The loss of that strike completely demoralized the workers of this village. The local weavers union went to "smithereens."

No sooner had the company got a full complement of help than they began to introduce the "cat of many tails." All kinds of schemes for "increasing the wages" of the employees were introduced such as starting the machinery ten minutes morning and noon before legal time (notwithstanding we have mill inspectors in this State), posting up a list at the end of each month of the amount of cloth turned off by each weaver, cutting warps out of the looms near end of month before being finished, in fact driving the workers "at" each other until there is not a solitary lat left to act as chief mourner to the old cat at the ushering in of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

All this time the company is supposed to be unaware of all this "lashing." But lo and behold! the week before this cut down goes into effect the company's organs (Providence "Journal and Bulletin"), inform the public that the weavers of No. 4 Mill, Lonsdale have killed the goose that laid the golden egg—that they were faster than the engine ran, etc., etc., hence the equalizing of wages.

DOMINIC E. BROGAN.

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The evolution of society from Slavery through Feudalism to Capitalism is a necessary part of the science of Socialism, and the growth of the Trade Union and the Labor Movement generally are closely connected with it. A number of standard books on History, Political Economy, and the development of various social institutions are therefore included in this list.

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**Tyranny**  
Absolves all faith; and who invade our rights  
Now's his own commerce, can never be,  
But an usurper.  
BROOKE.

### BORING FROM WITHOUT.

Amplify the "Boring from Within" theory been exemplified in these columns. Backed with facts innumerable, the theory has been demonstrated to be futile, where honestly held, and otherwise a mere cloak for dodging the struggle that every earnest and true Socialist should at all times be ready to engage in. But the "direct" method of demonstration, sufficient tho' it may be, can be materially aided by the "indirect method." A recent incident affords matchless opportunity to supplement the direct demonstration of the futility and impurity of the "Boring from Within" theory, by citing a proof of the effectiveness and virility of the reverse theory, the theory of "Boring from Without." The incident referred to is the attitude of the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Association, on the subject of the sources that it is permissible for a Labor Association to accept gifts from.

The Brooklyn Labor Lyceum—the gift of the intrepid Socialist, Dr. Francis Gerau, as a Temple in which the revolutionary spirit of class-conscious endeavor was to be cultivated—burnt down last winter. It was to be rebuilt. Funds were needed. The Association in charge proceeded to make collections. Consisting mainly of "Volkzeitung," or Kangaroo Social Democrats, the conduct of the collectors fitted the turpitude of that element. Flying the colors of "Labor," and with the word "Labor" on their lips, the collectors went begging and received subscriptions (ranging from \$100 to \$1,000), for which grateful thanks were returned, from capitalist exploiters and misleaders of the Working Class, from the "Staats-Zeitung," from Coolidge-Hearst, from politician Coler, from Homestead-Carnegie, etc., etc. The news thereof was made public from day to day in the metropolitan press. Not a protest or objection arose from a single Kangaroo Social Democratic organization, and their press throughout the land, whose pace was set by the strumpet "Volkzeitung," approved, of course, in silent complacency, the infamy of its colleagues in charge of the Labor Lyceum. The infamy was sailing prosperously along, and along with it, "Labor" was being disgraced in the public eye. Suddenly the placid countenance of the affair took a troubled aspect; from troubled it became terrified; the felon felt discovered, tried to bluff himself through, failed, and, snarling like a cur, had to drop the bone. How did this come about? By "Boring from Without" with all the might that the Buzz-Saw of the Fighting S. L. P. is endowed for.

The Labor Lyceum Association, had, by its conduct, shown itself to be a canon of capitalism masked with the colors of "Labor." The Socialist Labor Party, through its daily and weekly organs, together with all its organizations, opened fire upon the fraud. The Association held meetings upon meetings in which it sought to throw up breastworks of defence: these being, of course, additional false pretence, but offered larger targets for the S. L. P. The S. L. P. rained hot shot and shell upon the corrupt crew in an continuous canonade. In short, it "Bored from Without," with the result that the Kangaroo breastworks were demolished, their cannon silenced, and themselves compelled to capitulate. As announced in these columns, a resolution was adopted by the Association last Sunday taking "backwater completely." The name of Labor stands vindicated.

Had this been possible by "Boring from Within"? Never! The majority votes, by which the Kangaroo Association upheld its infamy in several successive meetings, would have palmed all opposition. The striking arm would have been fettered. "Boring from Without," however, the striking arm remained free, and thus blows could rain from without, until the public opinion was sufficiently aroused

ed to cow the malefactors and produce an effect within.  
Intrepid assailants never smite from within until they have stormed the enemy's works,—from without. From without is the battle. Every honorable man knows that, and he acts accordingly; politeness reverse the order, and, crawling behind a pretended theory of struggle, revel in corruption.

### "REFORMERS" DONE DIRT.

Recent events in California are not calculated to make any less rough the path of the Nationalization or Municipalization freaks, who, innocently or otherwise, insist on denying the Socialist contention that the Legislature is, no less than the mill or factory, a capitalist shop, with the aid of both of which the Capitalist Class oppresses the Working Class.

The Legislature of California enacted a law that authorized a system of railroad private police. Acting upon this law, the Governor, upon the application of the Southern Pacific Company, has just made State peace officers of the Company's detectives, depot officers and secret service men. What does this mean?

Without its own trusted pets being clothed with State powers, the Southern Pacific is unable to run things, especially with regard to Labor, in the way that it desires, and with the promptness that may suit its needs. Just as soon, however, as this, or any other corporation, can, by issuing its orders to hired men of its own, thereby command simultaneously police and other functions, its love relations with Labor are greatly simplified. Its employees being at the same time public officials, clothed with police powers, the corporation becomes the State itself,—sacred towards its employees, and clothed with redoubtable functions. Do the employees threaten a strike? the pet hired men, who are also policemen, can come down upon them, and place their action in a light that is infinitely harder than it would be were the strikers simply operating against other workmen, private citizens like themselves.

The "reformers" and freaks generally have been looking for a solution of the vexed Social Question via the nationalization (meaning thereby also State and Municipal ownership) of the railroads, etc. They were told that such act was folly, seeing that the present Government was capitalist Government, and that, consequently, the placing of capitalist concerns into the hands of capitalist Government could have no effect other than to concentrate, more completely than they are now, the economic and the political powers, with which the Capitalist Class plunders the Working Class, and then browbeats it into submission. Of course, the "reformer" was incapable of seeing the point. But while the "reformer" is owlishly pondering over the problem, the problem steals a march and turns the tables upon him: Instead of Corporations being nationalized, Government is being Corporatized,—which means the identical thing.

It is not to be expected that the "reformer" and municipalization fiend generally will realize how they are done dirt by this move. A certain minimum of intelligence and honesty is ever needed to perceive and admit disaster to one's illusions. But the broad masses of the people, the Working Class, so long operated on by the quack "reformers," will not, their attention being called to it, fail to perceive the point, and perceiving, draw by so much nearer to the day when, stripped of all illusions, they realize that no sleight-of-hand can solve the Social Question.

The path to the emancipation of the Working Class lies along the road of the uncompromising Class Struggle, and over the prostrate body of the Capitalist System together with its upholder, the Capitalist Class.

### EXHIBIT Z. Z. Z.

When the Capitalist Class wishes to enact into Law some bit of regulation that is particularly vicious and bears particularly hard on the Working Class, the thing is done under cover of a "Labor Law" that is to protect the workingman." So it was with the Federal Anti-Trust law, which was enforced just once, and not against the capitalists, whom, to curb, the law was ostensibly enacted, but against workmen on strike; so it was in cases so numerous that the list of "Exhibits" has exhausted the alphabet over and over again. What may be termed "Exhibit Z. Z. Z." is now placed on record by the Assembly of the Legislature of this State on the 17th instant.

For nearly twenty years have bodies of workmen been straining for the Employers' Liability bill. The Assembly now passes, what? The proposed bill? Even if they did, what that would have meant every intelligent man knows,—one more dead letter on the statute books; one more straw man for the Courts to knock down with the club of "Unconstitutional." But even that sop the Assembly did not care to throw at Labor. What the Assembly did was to utilize the opportunity that the bill af-

forded, in such manner as to shackle the workingman a little more, and proportionally to afford greater freedom to the employer. The bill passed is entitled "Employers' Liability bill." Its name should be changed into: "A bill to still further free employers from liability for the injuries that their negligence may cause to their employees in particular or to the public in general."

The bill in question contains a provision requiring that notice of a contemplated action for damages must be served upon the defendant within sixty days after the alleged occurrence. In other words, the Statute of Limitations, which provides that actions to recover damages for personal injury resulting from negligence have three years within which they must be begun, is surreptitiously amended. If within sixty days the formality of serving notice is not complied with, the three years limit expires with the sixty days!

Mutilated by the capitalist's negligence; racked with the pain of broken legs, or arms or ribs, or skull badly fractured, or with internal injuries, the ill-starred workman must, within a period when all his thoughts are absorbed by his personal suffering, hasten to "give notice" lest his claim be out-lawed! If it is further considered that most workers are not familiar with even the crumbs of rights that capitalist law does out to them, it must be clear to all that the present "Employers' Liability" bill is one more insult added to the long list of legislative insults heaped upon the Working Class by the capitalist politician; one more place of safety gained for the Idler under cover of protecting the Toller!

The Exhibit in this instance is only cumulative. Nevertheless it is glaring enough to greatly enhance to the capitalists the price of their Labor Liabilities, hired to keep the wool over the eyes of the Working People.

### Political and Economic.

The Paris, France, "La Socialiste," organ of the French Socialist Labor Party (Parti Ouvrier Français), publishes several extracts from a letter written by Comrade Lucien Sainal to a friend in France on the "Situation in America." One of these passages, referring more particularly to the political aspect presented by the Movement in America, presents the situation in such graphic manner that it must contribute not a little to clear up the fog about America that a score of idler scribblers have long tried to raise to keep up.

After describing in a few strong strokes the firmness, enthusiasm and compactness of the S. L. P., the comrade then analyzes the vote of the Social Democracy. He shows the incongruity and heterogeneity of the elements that went into its make-up, and he completes the picture of "Socialist Unity," that that party of false pretences claims for itself, with the following sketch of internal conditions among the "United" crew, saying:

"So here you have 'Socialist Unity.' As you see, it is a reproduction of the 'unity of the universe,' according to the mythology of the Persians. The good God Ormuzd has taken the name of 'Debs,' while the devil Ahriman (Harriman), without changing his name, has taken the name of 'Kangaroo.' Ahriman Je-tours all the sauces of Ormuzd. Altho' there is in the world but one 'Social Democracy,' undivided and indivisible, there were during the last electoral campaign, and there continues to be, now even more so than before, two National Committees: the Committee of Ormuzd in Chicago, and the Committee of Ahriman in Springfield. And these two Committees mutually pelt each other with anathema and counter-anathema. And long live 'Unity'!"

"Le Siecle," Yves Guyot's paper, which suspended publication the other day in Paris, was the staunchest upholder of Dreyfus. It found, however, that its policy was unprofitable, and that those persons who had formerly been using it, had no further need for its support. The Jewish capitalists, who used Dreyfus for the purpose of making their peace with the Christian capitalists, succeeded in their object, and then threw aside the tools with which they had worked. In this Dreyfus fight, the Kangaroos of France figured largely, and through the columns of "Le Siecle" Jaures and others were accustomed to fulminate against the oppressors of Dreyfus. Its columns were also used by the French Kangaroos for the purpose of blinding the workingmen to the true significance of the "Liberal Democratic party." The failure of "Le Siecle" is, in a large measure, due to the failure to accomplish this object. The French Socialist Labor Party was not to be downed. Incidentally it may be noted that the unity and harmony between the Kangaroos of this and other countries, are illustrated perfectly by the united and harmonious way in which they go down to sure and swift defeat.

"The Star of Truth" is a new paper published in that home of the freak, Los Angeles, California. The editor is either the prime joker of the age, or else the local authorities will have the pleasure of taking him in hand before long, and adding one stiff canvas jacket to his wardrobe. It seems evident that the "Star of Truth" was "born" into this world by H. Gaylord Wilshire for the purpose of abusing him in such a way that he might not fall from the pinnacle of fame which he has carefully erected and mounted. All the items are devoted to that much underrated gentleman, and in such a manner that in a seeming attack there is a large and juicy compliment for him. As an advertising scheme it is good. It is moreover cheap, and Mr. Wilshire can sit in silent admiration of his own great skill in writing long articles in praise of himself, and then sitting down and writing short articles attacking himself.

### THE CHARYBDIS AND SCYLLA OF SOCIALISM.

Let liars fear, let cowards shrink  
Let traitors turn away  
Whatever we have dared to think  
That dare we also say.  
JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

DUBLIN, IRELAND, April 7.—Fifty years ago when Socialism proper had only evolved from the embryonic stage of development to that of a socio-political abstraction fighting for a concrete position in the realms of Art, Literature, Philosophy and Politics, the Bourgeoisie either ignored its existence or only noticed it to misrepresent its import, and level sneers at its, for the most part, rough-hewn exponents. But when as the years rolled on, and labor-saving machines succeeded one another in rapid succession, resulting, on the one hand, in the creation of an ever-increasing and desperate class of unemployed (to be utilized as a lever or a reactive force to cut down to the "irreducible minimum" the wages of the operatives still employed) and on the other hand, in the bringing into being of a co-operative labor-owning class whose wealth increased in a geometric ratio to the steady decrease in its numbers and Socialism was found to assert itself more and more as a potent factor on the social and political life of the community—the astute political Bourgeoisie executed a volte face, and instead of pretending to ignore its existence, or deprecate it, they essayed to insinuate themselves into its ranks in order that by "riding in the whirlwind and directing the storm" they could make the movement gravitate to its own destruction. Being defeated, however, in the attempt to achieve the desired end by this means, they tried to obtain it in another way, to wit, by styling themselves "Socialists" on all important political occasions, even although at the time they might be the official mouthpieces of the Centre Party or the Imperialist Party in Germany, the Liberal Party or the Tory Party in England, or the Republican Party or the Democratic Party in America. This move, however, (concocted in Sir William Harcourt's phrase "We are all Socialists now"), though slightly successful, failed also to secure for the capitalist politicians the required grip and control on the Socialist thinking (toiler, and the workers were obliged to cast about for another method. The Richard II device of "Follow me, and I will be your leader" could not succeed here; the Socialist working man had cut his wisdom teeth, and would not allow himself or his ideas to be Wat Tylered. What then? The Socialist tide was flowing, sweeping away working class ignorance and slowly but surely undermining the very foundation of the capitalist structure. How could it be stopped? There was only one way. They would dam it up through the medium of its leaders by playing upon the cupidity, vanity or ambition of the latter. Excellent idea!

In pursuing this line of policy they knew that in order that it should be successful it would be necessary to secure that the "Socialist" leaders prepared to sell the pass should utter no recantation of the faith, but whilst subscribing in FORM to the Socialist rubric should take advantage of every favorable opportunity to violate it in FACT. Now they also knew that COMPROMISE was a sine qua non of success; but what of that? They as capitalists had EVERYTHING TO LOSE by the triumphal progress of Socialism; whereas the workers had EVERYTHING TO GAIN by it. Compromise, therefore, if it served to divert Socialism of its aggressive character must redound to the advantage of THE CLASS TO THE ANTAGONISM OF WHOSE INTEREST THAT AGGRESSIVENESS OWED ITS ORIGIN. Compromise then with the grand means adopted by the capitalists to efface the emancipation of the Socialist movement, to lure it from the logical line of the Class Struggle! And what measure of success has this adroit maneuver of Capitalism met with, and how many Socialist (sic) leaders have been found ready and willing to act as its rewarded midwives? Let Bernstein and Co. in Germany, Vandervelde and Co. in Belgium, Millerand and Co. in France, Debs, Harriman and Co. in America, and Burns, Hardie, Tillet, Blatchford and Co. in England answer!!!

Now, in order to understand the fighting attitude best calculated to crown our efforts with some degree of success whilst arming us at the same time against similar attempts on the integrity of our forces to that just shadowed forth, let us briefly glance at the manner by which that attack was sought to be rendered victorious. In doing this it will be necessary to define at the outset in as clear a fashion as possible what we mean by the "Class Struggle," a phrase so glibly used in "Socialist" circles yet so little understood as we have good reason to know. Says Marx in the Communist Manifesto: "Our epoch, the epoch of the Bourgeoisie, possesses this distinctive feature—it has simplified the class antagonisms. Society as a whole is more and more splitting up into TWO GREAT HOSTILE CAMPS, into TWO CLASSES, directly facing each other Bourgeoisie and Proletariat. . . . The bourgeoisie wherever it has got the upper hand has put an end to all feudal patriarchal, idyllic relations. It has pitilessly torn asunder the motley feudal ties that bound man to his 'natural superiors,' and has left remaining no other nexus between man and man than naked self interest, than callous 'cash payment.' It has drowned the most heavenly ecstasies of religious fervor of chivalrous enthusiasm, of Philistine sentimentalism in the icy waters of egoistical calculation. It has resolved personal worth into exchange value. . . . In one word for exploitation veiled by religious and political illusions, it has substituted NAKED, SHAMELESS, DIRECT BRUTAL EXPLOITATION! It has stripped of its halo every occupation hitherto honored and looked up to with awe. It has converted the physician, the lawyer, the priest, the poet, the man of science, into its PAID WAGE LABORERS."

The Socialist movement then, as the constructive product of the social antagonisms resulting from the operation of the laws of Capitalist development herein portrayed by Marx, and based upon the fundamental interests of the nether class in the social organism, i. e., the working class, would at once lose its logical reason of existence, and the great vitality and imperviousness to disaster, with which this basis of antagonism supplies it, if, with a view to acquire a petty political advantage, it for one moment swerved from the line of aggressive action. This great principle of antagonism therefore, ought to be as closely and as determinedly guarded and preserved by every vertebrate Socialist as the precious stones which adorned and flashed from their sacred idols, are said to have been guarded by the Brahmins! It will be seen now that a policy of compromise, of "toleration," call it by what name you list, spells disaster and treason to the life principle of the Socialist movement, and that any man who thinks that the interests of Socialism can best be served by such a policy and refuses to apply to every political juncture, the test of the "Class Struggle," will sooner or later be found in the camp of the of the enemy, in arms against his own class. A few actual proofs of the truth of this fact may be given here as they will also serve to show us the manner in which the Bourgeoisie have sought and are still seeking to capture the Socialist Movement by working upon the vanity, ambition, or cupidity of its leaders."

Mr. Eugene Debs is one of the "Socialist" leaders of America at the present time, and his movement is shaped after the ideal model—it is "tolerant" and wots not of the "class struggle." Mr. Debs, therefore, is hailed by the capitalist press as a "level-headed man," whose head is not in the clouds. He knows a thing or two and is PRACTICAL. Hear the "New Age," a capitalist organ, July 24, '98, on the newly discovered prodigy: "The Social Democracy of America, the organization of which Mr. Eugene Debs was the head, started only twelve months ago to preach Socialism in a way which would be congenial to the American (read capitalist) temperament. Before it was started the only Socialist movement in America was in the hands of (prepare for a shock!) cantankerous, dogmatic foreigners whose shibboleth was MARX AND THE CLASS WAR." Here, then, we have the fully evolved fakir who whilst pandering to his ambition and lining his purse through the mouthing of Socialist phraseology, is ignorant of or refuses to recognize the fact of the class struggle, and complacently acts the part of a decoy duck for capitalism.

Mr. Blatchford is one of the many "Socialist" leaders of England. Like his American prototype Debs, he sweeps the fact of the class struggle completely away by one wave of the fakirological wand. He admitted in the "Clarion" of January 6, 1900, that he was converted to Socialism BY READING SELDEN'S TABLE TALK! When we take into consideration the fact that Selden was a pedant who flourished between 1584 and 1654 we can duly appreciate the character of his (Mr. Blatchford's) Socialism, and the amount of help he renders to the cause of Capitalism. When the capitalist war of aggression on the Boer Republics broke out this disciple of Selden out-lingered the Jingo in vilification of the Boers, and declared his readiness to polish the boots of the English officers whose "fine breeding" and "self-sacrifice" were a lesson to those "vulgar chadbrands of Socialists" who (because they opposed the war) were "drunk on cant." Mr. Blatchford is regarded as "Comrade" by "Justice."

Mr. Hardie, the "famous contemporary" of the Modern Selden, is affected with a chronic complaint, to wit, "the Scriptural Basis of Socialism," which prevents him from recognizing the principle of the class struggle, and in fact keeps him from knowing what Socialism itself means. But ignorance is a bliss here, for he makes a good thing out of it. Mr. Hardie's latest act in the cause of Socialism has been a letter of fulsome congratulation to the chairman of the Home Rule Party, because the latter gave a lukewarm measure of support to the 8-hour agitation. The Home Rule Party stands in the same relation to the Irish workers as the Democratic party to the American workers: It is a capitalist party fighting for political power and a share in the government spoils of working class exploitation. Indeed, it doesn't go very much out of its way to disguise that fact. Its press takes advantage of every opportunity to bitterly assail Socialism and it is not long ago since Mr. T. Harrington, M. P., who is one of Mr. Redmond's chief lieutenants and is at present Home Rule Lord Mayor of Dublin (and who in company with Mr. Redmond will be soon platforming in America on behalf of the Home Rule Fund, to charm the dollars out of the pockets of the Irish-American workers) declared that 4 dollars (16 shillings) a week was sufficient wage for any workingman! This is the man and the Party whom the Scriptural "Socialist" hails as his brother in arms.

Mr. John Burns is another product of the revolutionary (sic) atmosphere of England. It is not on record how HE came by his Socialism. It may have been through the medium of the "Arabian Nights." Who knows? But it is a fact that he is not troubled with any ideas on the class struggle, with the result that Mr. Burns thinks himself Creation, acts accordingly, and shows how the dice can be caged. He belonged at one time to the serio-comic joke called the "Socialist movement of England." But because he was not allowed to "rule the roost," and rake in the political spoils all by himself, he deserted, declaring that his leaders had not sufficient intelligence to run an apple-stall, and that he (Burns) possessed all the grey matter. Modest, eh? Naturally the S. D. F. through "Justice" retaliated. Here is one of its "appreciations" of the Colossus appearing May the 20th, 1899: "Mr. Burns is and has been for several years nothing more than a caucous liberal of the most subservient type. We regard him as merely an unscrupulous office seeker playing up for place to Mr. Rosebery, or Sir H. Bamberman, or Mr. Asquith, or to anybody whom he thinks can help him into the next Liberal Ministry. One thing must not be forgotten when his friends ask us to forget his treachery of the past. After the murdering of the strikers at

Featherstone Mr. John Burns took upon himself to defend that infamous business supporting his patron Mr. Asquith through thick and thin in the matter. A pretty champion of the people, indeed! Imagine a tribune of the proletariat on the Continent defending the shooting down of miners on strike in the National Assembly and then being accepted by the workers as their representative! Only "free" Englishmen forget or forgive blackguardism of that sort in their leaders." But because Mr. Burns, in conjunction with a small coterie of sentimental bourgeois like Mr. John Morley declared against the South African war, "Justice" forgot that he was a blackguard, a caucous liberal, and a traitor, and hysterically clasped him to its bosom and he is now a "persona grata" with the redoubtable organ of rose-water Socialism. Mr. Burns for his part, however, has never found any reason, it seems, to retract his allegation that the head piece of the "movement" in England is possessed by that which nature is said to abhor.

Now, these few cases culled out of hundreds, throw into vivid relief the disastrous results to his political probity, and consistency, which inevitably attend the working class politician who refuses to guide his actions by the principle of the class struggle—stern and uncompromising action admitting of no "deals," and based upon a recognition of the life and death struggle which is going on in Society to-day between the capitalist class and the working class, between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, which is participated in consciously by the educated bourgeois, and unconsciously by the ignorant bourgeois, consciously by the Socialist proletariat, and unconsciously by the non-Socialist proletariat—and allows them to be shaped instead according to the specially prepared brand of capitalist "toleration," "broadmindedness," "level-headedness," and "practicalness." Conversely, they demonstrate that an attitude of rigid intolerance is the only attribute logically warranted by the principles upon which the Socialist movement is based and the only one calculated to keep it pure, and to pilot it free of the dangers of the underhand opposition of the Fakirs, and the open opposition of the capitalists—the Charybdis and Scylla of Socialism—and bring it in triumph to the harbor of the Socialist Republic! W. J. BRADSHAW.

The Journeymen Bakers' and Confectioners' Union has declared war on the Biscuit rust, and it is to form an organization for the purpose of "driving it out of business." The thing is to be done with "Resolutions." It has sent out resolutions to all labor unions, and asks them to buy stock in the new organization, so that the octopus will no longer be able to stuff its crackers down the throats of the workingman. This is a counter move to the one made by the Biscuit Trust when it introduced the "profit sharing" system in its factories, and allowed its employees to purchase stock in the concern. Between the two organizations the workingman has nothing to choose. Both will fleece him, and whether one calls itself a Trust and the other calls itself a Union makes no difference. The Biscuit Trust has been a hard teacher to those in its employ, but evidently most of them could not learn the lessons. The J. B. & C. U. has also its lesson to teach, and it will be no more pleasant than the one taught by its rival.

Australia suffers from the British pure and simple union. As in the mother country, the article does not "allow politics in the union," but, through the labor fakir, it lines up the whole union in favor of this or that capitalist office seeker. This is especially true of the pseudo-socialist organizations. At the present time the rallying cry is "A white Australia!" That sounds almost as good as "the pauper labor of Europe," and it is like it, because the labor fakirs have been throwing the unions into the fight against the importation of Kanakas to cultivate sugar cane. It is true that the Kanaka is a slave, that Kanakas are brought in jobs to the country, and are held in bondage by the planters. It is also true that the effect of this is to depress the price of labor, and make it almost impossible for a white man to obtain work. But it is not true that the cry which has gone up against Kanaka labor will, even though the importation of Kanakas is forbidden, improve the condition of white labor. The Australian capitalist has but to reach out his hand to the English or American industrial cities and he can obtain white men that are as cheap, or even cheaper, than the black men. The fight is the fight of the fakir. It shows the general corruption of the pure and simple labor union, and it shows that from a wrong basis, nothing but false tactics can come.

Miss Rand, "the woman in the case" of Rev. Herron, D. D., ex-professor of Applied Christianity, lecturer, author, clergyman, anarchist, Kangaroo "Socialist," and divorcee—, has rushed to his rescue, and is to pay the alimony that the once Mrs. Herron had awarded to her by the Iowa courts. She is rushing farther than his rescue, if the reports are to be believed, and is to marry him. Balzac has a story of a woman who robbed her husband to support her lover, but the great mind of Balzac did not conceive such a case as a woman furnishing her ghostly husband with money to pay the alimony that the courts had adjudged his once wife.

The "genealogy of the Cleveland family" has just been published. It contains 1,000 large pages of Clevelands, great, medium, and small. Grover is among them, but in this family tree it is improbable that the galleys, which was a stepping stone for Grover, will figure among the branches. It is also improbable that Grover will be represented by his true color of arms. This should be innumerable ducks slaughtered upon one bond issue profitable, with burning words about the common people for a motto, and a bag containing a few million dollars thrown in to show his remarkable development from penury to president.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN—It is painful to see how the working people refuse to adopt the methods of warfare which the bosses put so successfully into operation.

UNCLE SAM—Which, for instance?

B. J.—For instance, you won't find any partisanship among the bosses. You find the Democratic and Republican capitalists move smoothly along in business. Now, I think—

U. S.—I am afraid you again "think you think."

B. J.—No; I am thinking, indeed. I think the workers, too, should drop partisanship.

U. S.—I don't know what you mean by that but your premises, as usual, are wrong.

B. J.—My premises!

U. S.—Yes; your premises. You conclude from the circumstance that Democratic and Republican bosses do business together that therefore they are not partisans. Now that is an error.

B. J.—How?

U. S.—The reason why they are not "partisans" among themselves is that their class has got the public powers in its own hands and, consequently, they don't need to strive for that. Partisanship, springs up either to acquire or to keep public powers. He who has the public powers needs no partisanship to acquire them; but he will be a partisan in his desire to keep public power. Do you imagine a Republican or Democratic boss could move smoothly outside of politics with a Socialist?

B. J.—Hem—er—haw—er.

U. S.—Such a capitalist boss would display a bitter partisanship against the Socialist—

B. J.—Very well; but among themselves they don't—

U. S.—That only goes to show that their political differences are more assumed than true. It goes to show that they are of the same political faith essentially. Do you imagine a Republican would display partisanship toward another Republican or a Democrat toward another? Not much!

B. J. looks pensive.

U. S.—Workers who are attracted to the Republican-Democratic combine are bound to feel partisanship toward those who are Socialists, and vice versa. This anti-partisan talk is one of those "pure and simple" unmeaning phrases, intended to confuse; you had better drop it.

### REFORMER ROOSEVELT RETURNS.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by Jack Blunt, New York.]

"I have captured lions in Asia and tigers in Africa, but you never hear he blowin' about it." —Circus Clown.

Roosey's back from slayin' game, (The wildest in the land), Some he shot a standin' off, And some he stabbed off-hand.

He wore a Injin buckskin suit, All fringed 'long flap and seam, And boxed his eyes with glasses odd To queer the lion's gleam.

His teeth were so: for hunk or hash, Did gun or blade fall shy, He strode a slashin' hunter bold, To vanquish or to die.

He struck out keen for lions' lair, And to them wildly cleft, Coyote and lynx lay heaped in gore— Not a living one was left.

The bloody sport need never end— The rangers, undismayed, Had pounds five thousand for his score Before he stopped the raid.

With mallet now our V. P. comes To Senate's hall sedate, Where, should a wild man heave in sight, He'd slug him with it straight.

We, the people may look on, And hear our statesmen squeak, The strenuous life will ever shout, "Just let the treasury leak—"

"I can hunt big game, and jolly, too— (In print, I hear you say), It's all the same, you stupid chumps, The price I make YOU pay!"

### Prehistoric Mines.

The prehistoric mines at Hartville, Wyoming, have been examined by Prof. George Dorsey, Curator of the Columbian Museum, Chicago, who finds that the Indians, in addition to working the mines, were also extensively engaged in manufacturing various instruments. Around the village the ground was strewn with fragments of flint and partly constructed arrows, lances, hammers, etc. showing that the people who worked these quarries carried on the manufacture of household and warlike instruments near at hand, the finishing being done by the women and children in their lodges, while the men were at work quarrying. Dr. Dorsey will spend the summer in making further investigations.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

## The Chicago Majority Campaign

**TO THE PEOPLE.**—The below is the official report of the Majority election of the city of Chicago held Tuesday, April 2nd. It will be of interest to know that in this election as in the two previous ones the "Socialists" were again endorsed by the Chicago Evening News, a rank capitalist sheet. This time four of the candidates for the bogus Socialists received a very favorable write-up by the "News," in which the "News" RECOMMENDED them to the voters as being the best to vote for.

Their names are J. M. Allen, Ebenham, Gobel and Eismann. When the capitalist class, through its press recommends candidates favorable to the capitalist class (of course), enough is said to convince any one, who has the slightest conception of revolutionary Socialism that these so-called Socialists are exactly what the WEEKLY and the DAILY PEOPLE brands them to be, upholders of capitalism, decoy ducks and fakirs to the core. This is the third time this identical thing happened. Yet these fake Socialists with two official organs in this city, never protested against such capitalist endorsements which evidences that they "know all about it."

The comrades of Section Chicago feel encouraged by the largely increased vote cast for the S. L. P. ticket. Which proves that our tactics are correct and that the future belongs to us.

The following are the figures:  
Mayor, J. R. Peppin ..... 678  
Treasurer, Dr. Steigewald ..... 670  
Attorney, H. Sale ..... 694  
Clerk, P. Damm ..... 689  
Mallory received in November, 1900, 400 votes.

The Social Democracy received an average of 1849 votes.  
The Socialist party (Kangaroos) an average of 4,830.

These two parties united gave Debs last November 6,533.

This shows our increase nearly 60 per cent, while the fakirs remained stationary.  
THOS. STEIGERWALD.  
Chicago, Ill., April 13.

## The Rev. Vail Planned Fast in Indianapolis

**TO THE PEOPLE.**—The following dialogue between S. L. P. and Mr. Vail took place at Reichweim Hall this city last night.

S. L. P.—With the permission of the chair, I should like to ask the speaker three questions touching as many points in the Social Democracy, all of one tendency; but before hand, I would ask the speaker to answer them in the light of his definition of the class struggle as the test of any movement claiming to be Socialist. (disturbance and interruption by S. L. P. stuck to his point and with Vail's signal proceeded.)

First—Carey the army builder.  
Second—Brooklyn, Mass., aldermen vote on franchise grab; Mayor's part therein—Social Democratic double dealing in denying alderman credentials to enter convention by front door, but allowing him to come by the back.  
Third—The Social Democratic delegates' conduct with Millerandism previous to, all through, and since the Paris conference as exemplified by their vote on the Kautsky resolution.

VAIL—I will answer the Haverhill question readily since I have just been on the ground. A very unsanitary building was to be fitted up for men. Comrade Carey voted in the City Council for the \$15,000 appropriation for sanitary purposes in that army. He was instructed to do so by the local S. L. P. section. He did so under protest and his protest is there on record now; it was a mistake, I believe—Carey was young in the movement. I know he is sorry it all happened. He is a fine young fellow, now class-conscious to the core.

S. L. P. asked the floor, branded the story of the S. L. P. section instructing Carey as false, and pointed out that Carey's "fine" papers came to a climax in the army vote and that loyal S. L. P. members were setting the machinery in motion to discipline Mr. Carey when this affair occurred; thereupon Mr. Carey called a rump sitting of his cronies, voted to endorse himself for the treachery, and they straightway went into the then Social Democracy—here a little side display on part of the Social Democrats, but Vail resumed, reiterated his first statement, for he "knew," he had been "on the ground" and "investigated!"

Vail added that Mr. Michael T. Berry, then organizer, recently S. L. P. candidate for Governor of Mass., was organizer and voted with the section to instruct Carey to vote for army appropriation.

"Now," said his Reverence, in fine pholer, "why is Mr. Berry a good Socialist and Comrade Carey a fakir?" Vail here got swift and excited but like a thorough pulpitist repressed himself "like a gentleman."

VAIL—The second question was dismissed by much mumbling (whereas S. L. P. said sotto voce to help Vail out of pain: "Young in the movement too, I guess"). "Yes, that is it," said Vail adding: "I do not endorse the several complications arising from the Brooklyn matter, nor do our people generally" (ah h'h).

VAIL—The Paris Conference is the last question. . . He could not say about the conduct of American delegates as to Millerandism, before or through the Congress. He repudiated Millerand for himself alone (S. L. P.: "Do you repudiate the action of your accredited delegates' part in the Kautsky resolution?") VAIL—No, that would be repudiating the party first, and second the sense of the Kautsky resolution was not de-

serting the class struggle (here we almost had a tragedy. Comrade Vonnegut one of our delegates to Paris, just home from Heidelberg University—being present almost fainting at the mendacity of the Reverend).

S. L. P.—How is that, Mr. Vail, about the slow-moral-regeneration-of-the-proletariat part of the resolution?

VAIL—But I say the sum and substance of the Resolutions was to leave each nation to settle its own disputes.

S. L. P.—What, the very historic setting out of which it immediately sprung, the wording of the instrument itself, the lines of cleavages of the forces arrayed around those resolutions, and yet you presume at this time to dismiss this question in that fashion?

VAIL—But I do not endorse Millerandism—

S. L. P.—Yet you endorse a deliberate formal justification of Millerandism!

VAIL—I deny that the Kautsky resolutions do this—

S. L. P.—But the Millerandists, their foreign sympathizers, European press, capitalist pseudo-Socialists, reports of Swedish, English delegates, in particular—Bernstein—

VAIL—I would have voted for the Kautsky resolution, for it only wants that the majority of each nation Socialist movement decide its motions for themselves.

S. L. P.—You dovetail the proof, which we of the S. L. P. draw that here and there Social Democracy lip service turns into gall and wormwood for the gullest workers: witness the miners, the textile workers and right now the Marseilles workers betrayed to the Beast Bourgeois by whom? By "Socialist" Millerand whom you repudiate, yet endorse a policy that justifies Millerandism in the shell of Kautsky. Careyism, Brooklynism, Social Democracyism, is embryonic Millerandism on a lilliputian scale.

Here S. L. P. was stopped by commotion in rear of hall, altho' S. L. P. had permission of Vail, who was courteous, altho' nervous. The commotion came to voice by a Social Democrat, who protested the uselessness of further dialogue, altho' the Single Taxers present used up more time and were invited to take more by the interrupter. It was S. L. P.'s liking to stop, for Vail was self-piloted. His reference through the body of the lecture to "class-consciousness," "Class Struggle," always with a look at the S. L. P. delegation as he pronounced distinctly. We caught his eye at the outset and he could not lose the head. When the interruption stopped the running dialogue, Vail sighed relief, nodded to the chairman, who immediately adjourned the meeting.

Now, if space permits, just publish the portion regarding Carey and reply to it, so the Reverend may receive a hearty cannonade all along the line from the army. I request this, since many new recruits in the West had not the opportunity of being in the Party at the time of the Haverhill incident. And also this explanation is a new one to me, altho' some reference has been made recently in "The Bogus" about "sanitary" excuse—but no S. L. P. section vote of instruction nor Berry vote thereon cropped up before.

LOUBLIE.

Indianapolis, April 13.

## More Exposures by May Day Rays

**TO THE PEOPLE.**—In line with the recent article in THE PEOPLE, entitled "May Day Rays," and which went to show how the bogus Socialists, as May Day approaches, are being exposed by their cowardly attitude on what May Day stands for, confirmation has been received here in Cleveland, too.

The last issue of the Cleveland "Citizen," official organ of the C. L. U., edited by the Kangaroo ignoramus Hayes contains this news item:

"The C. L. U. will cooperate with the Social Democracy in CELEBRATING INTERNATIONAL MAY DAY."

Under the proceedings of the last meeting of the C. L. U., however, in the same paper no such "International May Day" is mentioned, but only the stale old: "8-hour celebration." Anyone can see the "sleight of hand." In the Kangaroo meetings the thing is called "International May Day Celebration," in the Central Labor Union, in order not to offend the bored from within, it is called "8-hour Celebration."

Cleveland, O., April 13.

## Facts For Future History

**TO THE PEOPLE.**—How correctly the "Volkszeitung" element is pictured in your columns as stupid and cowardly, and how true the charge that it was a mill-stone around the neck of the Socialist Movement in the land, I have ample proof of in my own experience.

A few years ago, having become a reader of THE PEOPLE and seen the light of Socialism, and discovering that some of the German members of my union were "Volkszeitung" readers, I was greatly pleased, and naturally, flocked with them. There was in the same union a fakir, an Irish-American, who was quite shrewd as a judge of human nature. He did not like my new found friendship with the Germans, and came to me one evening just before the meeting opened, and said: "Mac, you're a bloody fool to be training with that gang of stiffies; you ain't one of them; you'd order be with us; we're your own people."

I told him I was a Socialist, and didn't care a damn whether a workman was German, Irish or what he was, and that the men he called "stiffies" were members of the union, and as good as he was. He told me that he had no objections to Socialism; he didn't know much about it; I had a right to believe anything I pleased, etc., etc. "But that gang is no good; they will leave you in the lurch," he said, "and I'll prove it to you. Which of those fellows do you consider a good man; a man that will stand up and not take a bluff?" I told him that I thought all of them were that kind, and he asked me to pick out the man I thought with the stiffest backbone. I named one of the group who was sitting together, and took care to pick out a burly, fat fellow, because I knew the fakir was quite a bully.

"Good! Now watch me throw a scare into that Dutchman," said Mr. Fakir, and he swaggered over to the group and deliberately shook his fist in the face of

the man I had named, calling him a liar, cur, etc., etc.; accusing him of slander, and threatened to knock his head off. All this accompanied by the offer to "whip the whole Dutch push." Instead of resenting this uncalled for abuse, and chastising the bully, the "Volkszeitung" Socialist sat still, shivered, begged off, and apologized for committing an offense which only existed in the mind of the bullying fakir. Mr. Fakir swaggered back to me and said: "What do you think of the gang you train with now?"

Everyone in the "Volkszeitung" readers bunch Kangaroos; everyone became a bitter anti-S. L. P. man.

No wonder that the American workmen who heard these people call themselves Socialists would be repelled, and look with disgust on Socialism. J.W.Mc. Brooklyn, April 13.

## The Naramore Tragedy

**TO THE PEOPLE.**—The news comes of an "Awful Tragedy" in Worcester County, Mass. The newspapers tell us that Mr. and Mrs. Naramore, with their six children, resided in a town there. They were not of foreign birth but of "Good New England stock," the account tells us. The family were always face to face with the struggle for existence. They had often been assisted by the town, the overseers of the poor, and neighbors who knew there was always hunger in their house. The children were subjected to continuous hardship. The woman is described as having been of a sensitive nature, intelligent and ambitious with a "bursting pride." She had ordered some groceries that morning though she had not the money to pay for them; and when she saw the grocer's wagon pass the house without leaving the goods, she resolved to put an end to the "hell of hunger, cold and nakedness," which they had been contending against for years, and so she killed those six poor helpless children and herself.

The Socialist Labor Party asks their fellow workers this question: Do not you think this tragedy everlasting reproach and disgrace to our boasted civilization, not to say Christianity? Under Socialism that poor woman, one of the world's mothers, would be protected and educated by society. Not humiliated as we are told they were by the overseer of the poor, and as we know the outraged poor are everywhere under this monstrous capitalist system of exploitation. The Socialist Labor Party claims that our social disorders arise from the private ownership of the land, that natural opportunity, the heritage of the people, as we are truly told, and the machinery of production, transportation, distribution and exchange, those social opportunities that are just as necessary as the other, and both essential if the working class are to live a life fit for human beings to live.

So long as that lasts, we shall have as we now have, the most brutal system the world has ever seen,—production not for use, but for profit.

What difference does it make whether the Naramore family were of "Good Old New England stock," or were born in some distant part of the world? The fact of their presence here on earth is a guarantee of their right to life. If equality of opportunity existed with special privileges to none, there would be no case of charity.

Of the workmen, who possess over eighty of each one hundred votes in this country, nearly six millions, voted for that decoy duck, the candidate of the Republican party, who recently said to the wage slaves, there were no classes in "this fair land of ours." And five millions voted on the same day for that confusionist, the candidate of the Democratic party, who denounced the money lord, but was silent as the grave on the landlord, the manufacturing lord, the rent, interest and profit lord, which the Socialist Labor Party always denounces.

The struggle between those who have and those who have not, those who make and those who take, those who exploit and those who resist exploitation, those who produce and those who do not produce, between the capitalist class, who must continue to exploit the working class in order to live in idleness and luxury, and the working class, must be put an end to.

The Socialist Labor Party demands the unconditional surrender by the capitalist class of all the means of production which have been stolen from the working class, a restitution to society of what belongs to it. No other party ever has or does to-day make that demand.

THOMAS F. HERRICK.

Providence, R. I., April 13.

## As to First Farmers S. L. P. Section

**TO THE PEOPLE.**—I notice in the DAILY of April 1, a report of organization of a Section of farmers at Hennigan, Minn. They seem to believe they are the first and only Section of farmers. I beg to inform them of my mistake. Here in Butler township, Columbia County, Ohio, we have a Section organized March 18th. Charter members were all farmers except the organizer. While we have many with the difficulties usual with people of middle class interests, and some of our charter members have wandered away in search of the lost Ten Tribes, or gone bughouse on spiritualism, parental culture, theosophy, or Mrs. Eddy, and a few with closed eyes are "waiting till Jesus comes," yet the Section is thronged alive, class-conscious and revolutionary. Our treasurer's book shows receipts for \$78.70, and expenditures on dues stamps, \$19.70, and agitation and other expenses, \$56.10; leaving a balance of \$2.90.

Aside from the business done by the Section, individual members have contributed liberally to the movement. Held meetings, distributed literature, secured subscriptions for THE PEOPLE, etc.

This being a Granger stronghold, makes it somewhat difficult for us to get farmers to join the Section, but we do not expect a general stampede of farmers to our movement, at least not until they shall have been sold out by the sheriff. Yet the success met with and the outlook are encouraging.

Most of our wandering comrades were "Appeal to Reason" dupes, who once helped Wayland to get "something new," by donating to various "funds," the latest of which is a fund to send the "Appeal" to the doctors. As soon as the saw-bones fund is completed, Wayland will, no doubt get his dupes to raise a fund to

send a man to the moon in search of a short route to dupes' pocketbooks.

The Section has not met lately owing to sickness among the members, but the Buzz Saw has not been idle, and the comrades will soon get down to business again.

Valley, Ohio, April 13.

## A Discussion Invited

**TO THE PEOPLE.**—At a regular meeting of L. A. 267, S. T. & L. A., the press committee was instructed to write a series of articles to show that the label is a detriment to the S. T. & L. A., and send them on to our official organ, THE PEOPLE.

The first part of the Declaration of Principles reads as follows:

"Whereas, In the natural development of capitalism, the class struggle between the privileged few and the disinherited masses, which is the inevitable and irrepressible outcome of the wage system, has reached a point where the old forms, methods and spirit of labor organization are absolutely impotent to resist the aggressions of concentrated capital, sustained by all the agencies of government and to effect any permanent improvement in the condition of the wage earner, or even to arrest for any length of time their steady and general degradation."

Now, if these principles of the Alliance are correct, are we not repudiating them when we adopt the label, the weapon of the pure and simpler, and a means of corruption?

We, as Socialists, know, that the middle class is bound to go down and out; as trade unionists we know that the middle class is the only class that have any use for the label, and that they will not adopt the label unless we can show them how it is going to increase their business.

We, as Socialists, are out to fight the capitalist class at every stage and not to prop up the dying middle class.

At the last convention of the S. T. & L. A., the only delegate to vote against the label was the delegate from D. A. 19. As the rest of the delegates were unanimously in favor of the label, we would like to have some of them, or their locals, write and show cause why the label is a benefit to the Alliance; because, if we are wrong we want to find it out; and if we are right, we want those members of the Alliance that have not thrown off their reverence for the pure and simple weapons to think over the matter and see that all antiquated weapons are discarded.

PRESS COMMITTEE, L. A. 267.  
Lynn, April 14.

## How and Why Minds Change

**TO THE PEOPLE.**—According to Comrade Teche's letter in the DAILY PEOPLE of April 12th, Mr. Algernon Lee stated in his speech on the West Side that the labor fakirs are corrupt, ignorant, and dishonest, "nearly as bad as Daniel De Leon painted them." Now, this statement is remarkable and suggestive of several questions. Even somebody inflicted with bad memory can remember the time when the labor fakirs were "not so bad as Daniel De Leon painted them"; previous to this they were good enough to march with Mr. Ben Hanford, et al., in one and the same parade, "arm in arm."

How did this change of opinion come about? Can we trace that back to material interests? Let us see.

We know for sure that the labor fakirs succeeded in preventing the pure and simple unions from becoming Kangaroo-riden besides fakir-riden. That would have interfered with their business of living by their dupes, and that would not do. This proof of the fakirs' meanness, besides being a convincing argument in favor of Daniel De Leon's way of painting the fakirs, may have materially influenced the regular forthcoming of a certain fine salary Mr. Lee is used to pocket weekly as editor of "The Bogus" and may have tended to correct his opinion towards them. Befriending the fakirs is no longer profitable and the source of a livelihood is getting shadier every day.

Can it be possible that Algernon Lee is cast on THE PEOPLE, the stability of which is an established fact? And by and by, as the circulation grows and circumstances improve, a good and steady job on THE PEOPLE, would be more desirable than on the dead "The Bogus."

The flexibility of Mr. Lee's character makes that question natural. Who can tell? If this be thus we may be ready to expect his discovery that the labor fakirs are "just as bad as Daniel De Leon painted them."

Hartford, Conn., April 18.

## Would-be Socialists

**TO THE PEOPLE.**—For a time past, there have been a number of men, say four or five, in this city who would be anything if only they could be something.

The main one of the number is a shyster named Chas. Hydrick. He was a Democrat at one time; he has spoken in this city in favor of candidates on the Democratic ticket; finally, seeing that there was nothing in that for him, he left that party, or at least it looks that way.

He together with others of the kind then started a new party. They called it "Public Ownership Party," and at the same time gave out a paper under that name. This paper being backed by these four or five who have a few dollars to lose, Mr. Hydrick was made the editor of the sheet, and they fished for pure and simpler support to uphold them in their speculation. This gang went into election. The first time they received in the neighborhood of one thousand votes; the second election about six hundred; the third and last time about two hundred votes. So this trick did not work very good. Something else had to be done.

Thereupon they changed their name into "Social Democracy," or "Socialist Party." They went to work hard. They got all kinds of speakers, such as they were: "Golden Rule" Jones, Mahlon J. Barnes, Max Hayes, Rev. Vail, Pete Curran, Job Harriman, one Geiger, and another named Slayton, from New Castle, Pa. It seems funny that notwithstanding Heydrick's claim that there is nothing else in his town but Socialists, and that he has made them all, there

is never any elected by them. They have a fortune teller, who speaks on the subject "How a Workman can Acquire a Home," but he does not tell how, at least not during his speech; perhaps he does after the speech, privately.

The first time that the gang nominated candidates under its present name they received two hundred and ninety-one votes; the second time they nominated men that had sent in their resignations as members, and some of these candidates were in places where no Democrats or no Republicans were up; for all that they received in all, two hundred and ninety-three votes,—a tremendous increase.

That was very disgusting for them, all their boring from within, all their calling the S. L. P. the "Scab Party," De Leon the "importer of scabs," and so many other slanders, proof of which they always dodged, was of no avail.

Now that everything is going against them, another blow has struck them. On April 6th one or all of the subscribers to the sheet "Public Ownership" failed to receive the paper. Upon inquiring as to the trouble, Mr. Hydrick, the editor, said that he had no money in his pocket to uphold the paper any longer, and could see none coming in. Gone up the spout! Too bad, too bad! Could not accomplish anything this time, very unlucky, unlucky all around. Slander is a poor wing to fly with.

Now then, comrades of the S. L. P., the battle field is ours for the next fall election. Let all the comrades get out forthwith. Get subscribers for THE PEOPLE, both DAILY and WEEKLY.

We must never be found without a leaflet in our pockets, always ready to hand to some wage slave. We will be helped along with the aid of comrade Dalton, who will no doubt be in this State soon, to kill what is left of the "would-be anything, if it could be something."

SOCIALIST.

Erie, Pa., April 16.

## Also Suppressed by the "Volkszeitung."

**TO THE DAILY PEOPLE.**—Several days ago, I sent the enclosed letter to the "VOLKSZEITUNG." They suppressed it. This is the second letter that they have treated in this way. Please translate it and publish it.

Bridgeport, Conn., April 18.

W. LEIDIG.

(Enclosure).

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 14, 1901.

To the New Yorker "Volkszeitung":—

Again do I take up my pen to give vent once more to my once more oppressed heart. You did not pay any attention to my last letter, but in view of the great misfortune that has befallen us, such a trifle shall not stand in the way of my most heartfelt sympathy.

It has been done. That scawag De Leon and his vitriolic gang have been awarded our "Piepel" and we are—well—we are in "the soup," so to speak: That good-for-nothing crowd jubilate and we are in the dumps. If one knows this push, particularly their head man, as I know and have described them in my last letter, unfortunately suppressed by you, then one has reason to apprehend most anything. These fellows in their natural and acquired satanic wickedness, will leave nothing undone to squeeze out of us the very last penny, by means of damage suits and the like.

What next and what's to be done? Well—we shall have to run still more festivals and pic-nics, elongate many more extremities, and last but by no means least, drink beer more intensely, in order to raise all the money that racket is going to cost us. Surely, it is not pleasant to be conscious, with every sip of beer we take, of the fact that thereby we render tribute and give a lift to De Leon's Daily "Piepel"—that thought is almost enough to make one turn against the glass when it foams, but beer is after all beer, and it cannot help it.

I have already noted about the comrades to find out the way they feel, but I am sorry to say, there is not much comfort in what I must report. Nothing but discouragement; the "Volkszeitung" is being scolded because it bothered at all with all this court business, because so they say, we cannot get our rights in these American courts anyway. One went so far as to say that it would have been much better if we had not bothered with the "Piepel" in the first place, and if we had fired Mr. Hilksensqueez out at the start, we would not have been squeezed so hard.

I shall leave it to you, dear "Volkszeitung," to determine whether there is anything in this idea, because I have, unfortunately, never had the pleasure to meet Mr. Hilksensqueez; all I know of him is about his raking together two hundred affidavits, wherewith, I am told, he proved the truthfulness of another affidavit which latter failed to exist at the time and it is for this reason I make the above remark and leave the rest to you.

Other comrades are showing a disgusting inclination to give way to pressure, that is to say, escape further squeezings. Many have little houselets upon which, in order to rile that damnable De Leon, they continually pay taxes, and they seem to think that, thereby, they are doing enough for the cause. I pointed out to them that something must be done, that we cannot leave the "Volkszeitung" in the lurch when the enemy is at our heels, but the manner in which they seem to regard the whole situation puts me in mind of the old "I don't care, it's not my thing, my I do not give a rap, if they have put in it their foot, let them get out of the trap," a conception that pains me deeply and riles me most intensely.

Alas, when I think back to the exalting emotions that filled our bosoms after we had made our revolution on July 10! Then we indeed felt we had perpetrated an historic act; we felt elated by the sense that we had cast off from us the tyranny of the S. L. P., and we felt free to do as we pleased and to go where something was to be gotten. And now? The fruit of our victory at the battle of liberation has turned to ashes on our lips the world seems stale to me like a warmed-over supper. The good (that is us) goes down; the bad (that is the other fellows) prevails. It is to weep. We came, we saw and we were demolished.

And the worst of the whole wretched business is that the De Leonites happen

to be the very ones who have won. It is intolerable! It is an outrage!

## RESIGNATION.

We saluted forth the S. L. P. to kidnap. Our bosoms swelled with victory in sight. With drooping ears we now perceive this mishap.

Enchanting prospects take a sudden flight.

We meant it well, we wanted to demolish.

That wicked trio, Vogt—De Leon—

Kuhn,

But now we note that minus frills and polish.

We're badly licked and that we crowded too soon.

We had it planned so neatly and so nicely,

"To jail with them," it's that or "pay the fine,"

But now this picture vanished most precisely,

As did that cash—the cash for which we pine.

W. LEIDIG.

13 Main street.

## LETTER BOX.

**Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.**

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

J. H. MANISTEE, MICH.—Where did you get that notion from? Surely not from Socialist Labor Party sources! The S.L.P. is not after VOTES! It is after SOULS! VOTES are simply tools to an end, and to be used intelligently. Consequently it is not VOTES that the S. L. P. is trying to manufacture, but SOCIALISTS! To wield the tool requisite for something to wield that tool may be, whether it be "votes" or what not. Say that the capitalist conspiracy to disfranchise the workers be perfected, and the tool of the "vote" is taken away from the workers, where would you be? The S. L. P. does not propose to steer itself so to allow the Capitalist Class to blanket it, leaving it powerless by stripping it of a certain tool. If the club of the "vote" is there the Socialists will use that; in default of that, they will follow illustrious precedents and take hold of any other club. The S. L. P. does not bother about votes. The "reform" bodies that do, be either babies or fools, or both, for something to traffic on. Think the matter over.

E. A. G. NEWBURG, N. Y.—The capitalist does not "buy and sell at cost." He buys and sells at the market price, which is at the exchange value of goods, more or less. He does not "buy and sell at cost," that do not overthrow the central truth of the law of values.

R. M. BOSTON, MASS.—Don't live without using your eyes. The day will come, that day is at hand, when picked brains of the capitalists, they will deliver campaign speeches with whole passages virtually lifted from the S. L. P. documents, (and then?) and then close with "Vote for De Leon!" or "Vote for Hydrick!" whatever capitalist candidate happens to be running. Will you allow Socialist principles to be turned from the sword it should be, into a moving target for the capitalists? A bait for the capitalist hook? What matters it if a man howls "class struggle" and "the struggle of the proletariat" when he raises armies for the capitalists to browbeat strikers with? Can't you see?

WM. McC. NEW WHATCOM, WASH.—Carnegie, in giving away his millions, is acting obedient to the same psychology that causes the capitalist to place parts of their plunder on the altar of their saints. In either case it is a silly superstition. The law of cause and effect is not turned away thereby.

Y. H. TRENTON, N. J.—Futile is all attempt to organize "militant" workers as well, in the language of the Italian proverb, try to pound water in a mortar.

J. D. S. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—"Was no failure. That 'boring from within' that you practiced is successful 'boring from within' when fakirs, clergy, and laymen go home and nurse their bruises the 'boring from within' was a purpose."</



## OFFICIAL.

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—**  
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

**SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—**  
J. J. Darch, Secretary, 110 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

**NEW YORK LAB. & NEWS COMPANY—**  
2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE: For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office y Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

## National Executive Committee.

Regular meeting held on April 19th, at DAILY PEOPLE Building, 2 to New Reade street, New York, with Adolph Klein in the chair.

Receipts for week ending April 13th, \$38.80; expenditures, \$30.31.

Organizer of Section San Francisco, Cal., asks if a Section has a right to refuse admission on transfer to a member of the Party if said member has been in the city for some time and is alleged, prior to presenting his card, to have committed acts hostile to the Section.—Card must be accepted as no member can be deprived of his membership on mere allegations, without charges preferred and duly inquired into.

Upon recommendation of Massachusetts State Committee, the suspension and reorganization of Section Haverhill was concurred in, and new charter granted to reorganized Section.

From National Organizer Depin, report of agitation work. From Illinois State Committee, report on agitation circuit matter. From Section Denver, Colo., a draft of By-Laws; the same was approved with slight changes. Sections Detroit, Mich.; New Haven, Conn., and Springfield, Ill., report the vote in the recent elections. Section Schenectady, N. Y., asks a duplicate charter. From Illinois State Committee, annual report. Communications also received from San Antonio, Tex.; Dayton, Ohio.; Chicago, Ill.; Barre, Vt.; Sheboygan, Wis.; Houston, Tex.; Lawrence, Mass.; and Vancouver, B. C.; relative to prospects of organization, local conditions and activity, etc.

Section New York reports the expulsion of George Wytko for misappropriation of Party funds; M. Meyers, H. Schoenfeld, and George Pandorf, for scabbing in Davis' Cigar shop; Thomas A. Hickey, for defrauding the Party, inasmuch as he had withheld moneys due to the Labor News Company, for literature sold by him, while acting as organizer for the Pennsylvania State Committee, and he having ignored two summonses to appear before the Grievance Committee. It further reports that at a meeting of its General Committee held on April 13th, it was decided to request the National Executive Committee to instruct all Party organizations owing moneys to T. A. Hickey, if any, to pay the same to the National Executive Committee, which in turn is to reimburse the Labor News Company.

From the New York State Committee the following communication was received:

"New York, April 19, 1901.  
To the National Executive Committee,  
S. L. P.

Comrades—The State Committee of New York requests you for an interpretation of Sect. 10, Art. II, and Sect. 2, Art. IV, Party constitution. The majority of the State Committee took the view that the right of direct appeal to the State Committee applies also to decisions of a General Committee of a subdivided Section and that the aggrieved party is given the right of appeal to a general vote of the Section merely as an additional remedy which he may avail himself of, if he sees fit, or waive by a direct appeal to the State Committee. The minority of the State Committee took the position that the Party Constitution was doubtful. It was resolved to ask your Committee for an interpretation applicable to the whole Party, so that there might not be contradictory decisions by the State Committees.

"An early decision is requested, as the right of appeal to the general vote of the Section is limited to one month from the date of the decision of the General Committee, and in the case that brought up the above question, six days have already expired.

Yours Fraternally,

HUGO VOGT, Sec'y."

After a thorough discussion of all the points presented it was decided that the N. E. C. rule upon this point as follows: "That in all appeals from the decision of the General Committee of a subdivided section such appeal lies, in the first instance, to the general vote of the membership of such Section. The view, that this appeal is an additional remedy and that it is, therefore, optional with the aggrieved party either to avail himself of the same, or to waive it and carry his appeal direct to the State Committee, is not sustained."

JULIUS HAMMER,

Recording Secretary.

Socialist Labor Party of Canada.

Meeting of National Executive Committee was held at London, Ont., April 21st, Comrade Towton in the chair. Appleton absent without excuse. Minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

Communications from Nelson and Vancouver, B. C., Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., and Halifax, N. S.

It was decided to duplicate stamps and constitutions sent Vancouver, last since August, 1900, and that all Sections sending for less than \$2.50 worth at one time send five cents extra to pay registration of letter, or receive same at their own risk; National Executive Committee to pay registration of said and all larger amounts; also all communications must be from organizers of Sections if possible, and bear the Section stamp.

Communication from Vancouver received, and in view of constitution as it stands we rescind past action re pure and simple union label, and reconstruct same to conform with constitution. National Secretary to notify all Sections of Vancouver's protest.

National Secretary was ordered to inquire of the National Executive Committee of S. L. P. of United States of

America re past history of one Lackey, of Nelson, B. C.

It was decided to meet alternate Mondays, commencing May 6.

Comrade Ashplant was instructed to draft a leaflet re attitude of S. L. P. to pure and simple trade unions, and submit same to N. E. C. for approval at next meeting.

Comrade Ashplant ordered to act in conjunction with committee from Section London to procure a locker to hold properties of both, he not to expend more than \$5.

National Secretary reported no communication from London re nominations of seat of N. E. C., Board of Appeals, etc.

Secretary was ordered to write Sections asking for co-operation in raising subscriptions for DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE during May.

Receipts since last meeting \$6.70; expenses, \$8.75.

J. P. COURTENAY, Rec. Sec.

Ohio State Committee.

The final vote taken recently for candidates of the Socialist Labor Party of Ohio for the next fall election resulted as follows:

For Governor: John H. T. Juergens, of Canton.

For Lieutenant-Governor: Francis Dixon, of East Liverpool.

For Treasurer of State: Theodore Adams, of Columbus.

For Attorney-General: Francis Henry, of Sherodsville.

For Judge of Supreme Court: Samuel Borton, of Valley.

For Clerk of the Supreme Court: J. R. Fraser, of Dayton.

For Member of Board of Public Works: Brower Margeson, of Cleveland.

Cleveland was elected as the seat of the State Committee.

The Ohio State Committee, S. L. P.

P. C. CHRISTIANSEN, Sec'y.

Carnegie Not in It!

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 20. — Comrades have rented headquarters for a branch in the famous Fourteenth Ward, the stronghold of the late Chris Magee. The new headquarters are on Fifth avenue—just a few doors from the High School. Everyone in Pittsburgh knows the location, without having to remember the house number.

The place will be open every evening all the year 'round. The reading room is open to the public, and absolutely free of charge of any kind. Books may be taken out by anyone and kept two weeks. NO FINES OF ANY KIND IF YOU HAPPEN TO BE LATE RETURNING THE BOOK.

Comfortable chairs, tables for reading or writing, stationery, pen and ink at four cents apiece.

You can make an engagement to meet a friend here, read our papers and magazines while waiting, and feel under no obligation to anyone.

Ladies have the same privileges as the men.

Once a month a pleasant evening will be spent with music, refreshments and an opportunity of making new acquaintances, binding the workers more firmly together, inspiring them with the consciousness of solidarity.

## Duluth, Minn.

Section Duluth will celebrate that grand day that the class-conscious workmen of the world have set aside as THEIR Labor Day—a day which will be celebrated the world over—May Day, International Labor Day (May 1) at Columbia Hall, 20th avenue West and Superior street, at 8 p. m. Owing to inability to secure hall on the 1st, we will celebrate on April 30. An elaborate program has been arranged, consisting of a lecture by comrade Edward Kriz, the Party's candidate for governor last November, concert, lunch, cake, coffee and a ball. Tickets, 25 cents. Readers of the WEEKLY and DAILY PEOPLE particularly invited. Push the cause of freedom!

L. DWORSCHAK,  
Secretary.

## May Day in Syracuse.

Syracuse will celebrate May Day with a grand concert and ball on Wednesday, May 1, in Freeman Hall. This is an annual affair in Syracuse, and comrades should shake themselves together and get a hustle on to make it a success. The proceeds will go to the perpetual campaign fund, and also place us in a position to add the cause in other towns. Every comrade and reader of the DAILY PEOPLE should report to the committee at headquarters, and take a bunch of tickets. YOU can sell some tickets if YOU try, and the work belongs, not to some one else, but to YOU. Don't put this off until to-morrow—report at once for duty. If you do not report, you are not worthy of being a member of the fighting, working S. L. P.

COMMITTEE.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dance.

On Monday evening, April 23th, a dance will be given for the benefit of the young folks on the Hill top.

This will be a strictly private affair, and admission will be by invitation. Any comrade in good standing may secure as many invitations as desired, for his friends.

Dancing from eight until half-past eleven. Refreshments will be served during the evening.

Musical by Comrade Price Mustin.

THERE WILL BE NO CHARGE FOR ADMISSION.

If this effort proves successful, the Entertainment Committee promises more to follow. Call or write to headquarters for invitations.

10th and 14th A. D., Manhattan.

On Tuesday, April 30, a Socialist lecture will be delivered at Party headquarters, southwest corner of Eleventh street and First avenue. Workingmen cordially invited to attend.

D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A.

## Proceedings of Regular Meeting Held on Sunday Last.

The regular meeting of D. A. 49 was held on Sunday afternoon, April 21, in the Daily People Building, with the District Master Workman, August Gilhouse, in the chair. Roll call of officers showed all present.

From L. A. 1, Daily People Alliance, Jerrold and Hunt.

From L. A. 10, Waiters' Alliance, Louis Lustig and Adolph Frankel.

REPORT OF OFFICERS.

District secretary reported that since the last meeting he visited Local Alliances 1, 19, 38, 98, 141, 170, 215, 274, 298, 1028 and 2394.

Locals 170, 274 and 298 did not hold any session, and would recommend that the officers of these Locals be spoken to very plainly, as it was greatly their fault for this condition of affairs, as they failed to attend to their duties.

The sessions of the other Locals were well attended, and the membership was very active. The secretary also called attention to the Standing Committee of the district who are very neglectful of their duties, as they had failed to meet and transact the business referred to them.

The employees of John Cramer & Son's shoe factory had met on April 8 and refused to accept the reduction the firm proposed. The firm was notified of their decision, and while it did not like the answer took no further steps to enforce the new scale.

Secretary also reported that he had examined the books of L. A. 1028 and found 59 members in good standing.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Organization Committee, no report.

Secretary of Grievance Committee stated that there was a case for the committee to act on, but he could not get them together, and as one member had withdrawn as a delegate it would be well to elect a new member to fill the vacancy.

On motion Comrade Frankel was elected to the Grievance Committee.

Auditing Committee submitted a full report.

On motion the report was received, adopted and recommendation concurred in.

Committee to visit Lenox Lyceum in the interest of Waiters' L. A. 19 reported progress. As there was a vacancy on the committee Comrade Frankel was elected to fill the vacancy.

Committee in charge of tickets of November 25 and March 17 made a progressive report, and requested Locals to settle for the outstanding tickets.

REPORTS OF LOCALS.

L. A. 1 reported the Local in good working order; they had dropped two members who had left the service of the DAILY PEOPLE.

L. A. 19, Waiters, reported that they had made several changes in their constitution. They had a little trouble, but thought the matter would be settled. They had received an invitation to take part in a parade of Waiters and bartenders on May 4. During the discussion on this report it was shown that this was a scheme on the part of the German Waiters (Kangaroo crowd) to swell the parade of the C. F. U. and the Kangs.

On motion L. A. 19 was requested not to take part in any parade except it be under the auspices of the S. T. & L. A.

L. A. 140, Bronx Labor Union, reported they favored a paid Organizer, and that they would have a parade on Monday, April 29, and wind the same up with a mass meeting. Wanted speakers.

Action: Referred to the Secretary to furnish the speakers.

L. A. 1028, reported that all the Musical Union attached to the C. F. U. and the U. H. T. had formed a local of the American Federation of Musicians, as a number of the M. M. P. U. had also joined this organization. The M. M. P. U. placed a fine of \$100 on all its members that played with any one outside of their organization.

L. A. 42, 252, 170, 215, 313, 1563, 2394, and S. N. Y. reported progress.

Delegates of L. A. 68, 83, 84, 98, 324, 341, and 298 were absent.

The members of the Locals are requested to note the absence of the delegates and have them attend or elect others in their places.

NEW BUSINESS.

On motion the S. T. & L. A. Printers' label was ordered taken away from the shop of Ambach, 126 Essex street, as his men were all suspended from Local 83.

Organization Committee was instructed to call a meeting of L. A. 252 for Friday evening, April 26. The old organization committee having failed to meet were discharged and the following elected:

John Martin, L. A. 252.

Max Stark, L. A. 141.

Max Somers, L. A. 215.

Geo. Luck, L. A. 274.

Louis Rasmussen, L. A. 274.

On motion it was decided that all officers of any Local Alliance that joined an organization of their trade that opposed the Alliance be instructed to at once resign their position in the Alliance.

A special Committee was appointed to investigate a statement made by Delegate Lustig on the floor of his Local, the early part of February, and submit their report at the next meeting.

On motion it was decided that on and after May 1 the District shall meet on the first and third Friday evenings of each month at 8 o'clock.

On motion all Locals were requested to have their banners at Cooper Union on May 1 for the International Labor Day Demonstration. W. L. BROWER, Secretary.

Markley Speaks in Buffalo.

Comrade E. R. Markley, of Schenectady, will speak in Buffalo under the auspices of the Labor Lyceum this Sunday, the 28th inst., at 3 p. m., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee street. His subject will be: "True Socialism vs. Bogus Socialism." This is the closing lecture of the Labor Lyceum for this season. Every reader of this paper knows of Comrade Markley's work for our Party. They should not fail to hear him and to bring friends along.

## The Ladies' Auxiliary.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Socialist Labor Party wishes to thank those who so kindly contributed towards making the DAILY PEOPLE Festival a success. The results exceeded all expectations, and were far above those of other years. Something over \$500 was realized on the grand bazaar, and most of the presents sent in were disposed of at a profit. Some few articles yet remain in hand, but they can be used to good advantage next time. Several articles arrived too late to be used, some of them coming in the week following March 17th. Among them was the set of bamboo furniture from Philadelphia.

So efficient was the work of the Ladies' Auxiliary that there is no doubt, from the experience gained in this and past festivals, that it is destined to be a valuable adjunct to the Party in the work of building up the Party press.

Too much cannot be said for the excellent and energetic work done, or for the zeal with which the members entered into their undertaking. They have in the past contributed greatly towards building up the Party, and from this last festival it is manifest that they are becoming more efficient and more ready to perform the tasks allotted to them.

## Philadelphia, Pa.

Section Philadelphia, Socialist Labor Party, will continue to hold regular agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon, 2.30 p. m., up until May 26, at Fairhill Hall, formerly St. Edward Hall, Fifth street, above DuPont.

Sunday, April 28. Alvan S. Brown, of New York City. Subject: "Methods and Tactics."

Readers of the DAILY PEOPLE and sympathizers are invited to attend these meetings and bring along their friends. Let it be your duty to make these meetings a grand success. Questions are allowed at these meetings, so that those who oppose the principles of our party may give their honest reasons for doing so. But no quarter will be given to Labor Fakirs or their kind—foreign or domestic.

## AGITATION COMMITTEE.

## Erie, Pa.

Section Erie, Erie County, Pennsylvania, Socialist Labor Party, will hold a sociable and dance Friday, May 3rd in Nichel Plate Hall, corner of Twentieth and Peach streets. All comrades and readers of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE are requested to try and make this affair a success. The proceeds will go to the Campaign Fund. Any one wishing tickets to sell may call at 650 West Nineteenth street and 345 East Twelfth street. Don't depend on some one else, but take a hold yourself, it is for your cause, as well as every other wage slave.

## THE COMMITTEE.

## Pepin's Wisconsin Dates.

Green Bay ..... " 26-27  
Stevens Point ..... " 28-29  
Grand Rapids ..... " 30  
Centralia ..... May 1  
Wausau ..... " 2-3  
Merrill ..... " 4  
Ashland ..... " 6-7  
West Superior ..... S-9-10

## Fall River, Mass.

"Trusts vs. the Working Class" is the subject of a lecture by Charles Kroll of Providence, illustrated with fine stereoscopic views, to be delivered in Columbian Hall, Columbia Building, 318 South Main street, Sunday evening, April 28, at 7.30 p. m., under the auspices of Local Alliance 262, United Textile Workers of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Tickets, ten cents.

## Dalton's Itinerary in New Jersey.

Gloucester, April 26.  
Elizabethport, April 20.

## May Day Edition of "Il Proletario."

"Il Proletario," the Party's official organ in the Italian language, will issue an eight-page edition on the first of May. It will be excellent material for agitation among the Italian workers. Ten copies or under, 1 cent per copy. One hundred copies, 75 cents.

Address orders to "Il Proletario, 208 Bleeker street, New York.

## Philadelphia Convention.

Section Philadelphia will hold its county convention on Sunday April 28 at 7.30 in Headquarters, 1304 Germantown avenue. Members of the Socialist Labor Party are hereby called upon to attend. It is of special importance as much Party work will be brought up, in addition to the regular work of the convention.

## Gloversville, N. Y., Attention.

Regular monthly meeting of Section Gloversville will be held on the Third of May at the rooms in Concordia. After the Section meeting the business of the newly organized Local Alliance, S. T. & L. A. will be transacted. Don't fail to attend.

## THE ORGANIZER.

## Chicago—Attention!

All members of Section Chicago, readers of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE and friends are invited to attend a smoker arranged by Section Chicago, Saturday Evening, April 27, at 3128 Wentworth ave.

## Wilmerding, Pa.

On Sunday, April 28, J. R. Root will deliver a lecture under the auspices of Section Wilmerding in Bank Hall. Everybody invited.

DO NOT FORGET THE GRAND MAY DAY CELEBRATION AT COOPER UNION ON WEDNESDAY, MAY FIRST. COME AND BRING YOUR FRIENDS. THE BEST SPEAKERS IN THE PARTY WILL BE PRESENT, AND THE OCCASION WILL BE A MEMORABLE ONE. ADMISSION FREE.

## NEWS FROM

## THE FIELD OF LABOR.

The news from the Field of Labor for the week ending Saturday, April 20, was full of matter bearing on strikes and threats to strike, and on lockouts and displacements of labor. Thousands upon thousands of workers in many occupations, principally iron and steel workers, miners, railroaders, potters, weavers, etc., were involved. In all of them the deep misery and dissatisfaction of the proletariat under the present regime of capitalist prosperity was revealed.

The most significant occurrence of the week was the strike of 400 iron and steel workers for the recognition of Amalgamated Association, at the De Wees Steel Mills, McKeesport, Pa. This strike was regarded as the first test of strength between "organized" labor and the Billion Dollar Steel Trust.

Threats were made by the officials of the Amalgamated Association, to extend the strike to the other sheet mills of the trust, and in the event of that move proving unsuccessful, to all its iron and steel mills. This threat was, however, never carried out. The De Wees mills have resumed operations. The men with the one exception of George Holloway, the prime cause of the trouble, were reinstated, while the establishment continues to be a non-union one as before.

The Billion Dollar Trust's plants are mostly non-union. Its policy is non-union, as its treatment of the Great Lakes Marine Engineers' Association demonstrates. It has taken the lesson taught by the plight of the English iron and steel industries to heart, and, in consequence, it will not tolerate "trades-unionism." True to its mission of development, it will fight the antagonistic interests of labor whenever occasion demands. In this respect it but follows in the foot-steps of the oil, sugar and other trusts. It would be well for the rank and file of the pure and simple to observe this fact and organize accordingly.

The next matter of importance was the miners' strikes in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania. Ten thousand of them were on strike for various causes, the most important of which was the recognition of the "union." The late victory, in which this "recognition" was alleged to have been granted, is in strange contradiction to the fact that recognition is now being fought for.

Miners' strikes also occurred in Cumberland, Md.; and in Butte, Montana, where 600 miners at the Anaconda Copper Mines have been on strike for six weeks. The molders have gone out in sympathy with them.

Three hundred switchmen at Scranton, Pa., struck for the reinstatement of two committeemen who sought redress for grievances. Forty-seven locomotive boiler-makers struck over amount of pay for shortened hours of labor on the New York and New Haven Railroad. All the employees of the McKeesport railroad also struck, for what cause is not given.

Five hundred employees of the Onondaga Pottery, at Syracuse, N. Y., struck for a restoration of a reduction, promised in the event of McKinley's election. Three hundred boiler-makers struck in five concerns at Buffalo, to assist heaters and helpers to gain an advance in hourly wages, as follows: Heaters, increase from seven to fifteen cents; helpers, increase from thirteen and one half cents to twenty cents. Eight hundred longshoremen at Newport, Va., struck for increase of wages. One thousand shingle weavers and sawyers struck for higher wages at Tacoma, Wash. The State Shingle Association (employers) threaten to close down 236 mills under their control in order to break the strike.

Tacoma also had a building trades strike, in which work was stopped on 150 to 200 buildings. The strike will be settled by arbitration. At East Watertown, Mass., the employees of the Hood Rubber Co., numbering 1,200, struck against the payment of from \$5 to \$25 to foremen for situations; to reinstate discharged men active in recruiting union membership and to abolish the fines system for imperfections in work.

From Montreal, Canada, two large strikes are reported. One thousand pulp workers employed by the Laurentin Pulp Co., at Grand Mere, struck against reduction of wages. Eight hundred cigar makers struck for uniformity of prices in factories where goods of the one kind are made.

The threatened strikes were diversified in occupation and included large industries and numbers.

In the bituminous regions about Altoona, Penn., a strike of 10,000 miners was threatened if "union" wage scale was not adopted. A general strike of the asphalt paving workers at Buffalo, to enforce the eight hour day granted by the Eight Hour Law to municipal employers, was also threatened. It was averted by a reduction of the hours from 11 to 8. This was due to pressure from the Pan-American Exposition. The dock workers of Erie, Pa., demanded an increase of wages. In the event of a failure to receive the same they threatened to strike.

Switchmen employed on the D. L. & W., the Lehigh, N. Y. & Penn., and the New York Central Railroad at Buffalo, want an increase of pay. A strike is talked of if increase is not granted.

The motormen of Cincinnati, Ohio, are talking of striking May 1st, while, on the same day a general strike throughout the southern cotton mills, so the news from Charlotte, N. C. states, is scheduled to take place if a reduction of the hours of labor of the mill operatives is not granted.

The lockouts included 1,100 watch case makers and engravers employed in three of the largest concerns in the country—the Crescent Watch Co., and the Convoisier-Wilcox Co., both of Newark; and the Fahys Watch Case Co., of Sag Harbor, L. I. These lockouts are due to a determination on the part of the firms to employ non-union men and to compel employees to relinquish membership in the Watch Case Engravers' Union.

The American Woolen Co. (Woolen Trust), has locked out from 1,300 to

1,500 men and women employed in the Fulton Mills, at Oswego, N. Y., because the weavers refuse, so it is alleged, to instruct apprentices. Finally the managers of the Great Lake fleets, owned by the railroad companies, have decided to ship their freight by rail until the Marine Engineers' Association accept the terms of the employers; this is practically a lockout, as no strike has, as yet, taken place on these fleets.

The displacements of labor were as follows: between 4,500 to 5,000 men are permanently rendered unemployed by the decision of the Central Illinois Railroad to discontinue its Amboy Division, made useless by consolidation. 17,000 mill operatives at Fall River, and 6,000 at Lowell, Mass., were temporarily displaced in order to curtail production. Thus does the proletariat "prosper." While fighting for the recognition of the means by which he can improve his condition, if rightly used and extended, he struggles for better conditions, amid lockouts and displacement. And yet, despite his struggles, for the recognition of his organization and for better conditions, amid these lockouts and displacements, there are many who willfully and ignorantly state that there is no class struggle and that labor is prosperous beyond comparison.

## FURTHER RETURNS

## S. L. P. Vote in New Britain, Conn.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., April 17.—Official returns made public by the City Clerk credit the Socialist Labor Party with a total of 248 votes in the